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## A composition for increasing the anti-cancer activity of an anti-cancer compound.

A composition for increasing the anti-cancer activity of an anti-cancer compound selected from among 5-fluorouracil and a compound capable of producing 5-fluorouracil in vivo, the composition comprising an effective amount of a pyridine derivative represented by the formula

R<sup>2</sup> (1)

wherein R1 is hydroxy or acyloxy, R2 and R4 are each hydrogen, halogen, amino, carboxyl, carbamoyl, cyano, nitro, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl or lower alkoxycarbonyl, R3 and R5 are each hydrogen, hydroxy or acyloxy; when at least one of R1, R3 and R5 is hydroxy, the structure of 1-position on the pyridine ring can due to the

due to the keto-enol tautomerism, said hydrogen attached to nitrogen being optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, phthalidyl, carbamoyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkylcarbamoyl, phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, phenylcarbamoyl which may have a substituent on the phenyl ring, lower alkylcarbamoyl, carboxylower alkylcarbamoyl, lower alkylthio-lower alkyl and lower alkenyl, provided that the compound having the following formula is excluded,

wherein a is hydrogen, lower alkyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, lower alkylcarbamoyl, lower alkylthio-lower alkyl or lower alkenyl.

A COMPOSITION FOR INCREASING THE ANTI-CANCER ACTIVITY OF AN ANTI-CANCER COMPOUND

This invention relates to a composition capable of increasing the anti-cancer activity of anti-cancer compounds.

The compounds used in this invention are unknown as capable of increasing the activity of anti-cancer compounds.

We conducted extensive research to increase the effect of anti-cancer compounds and to render the compounds less toxic and found that when incorporated in an anti-cancer compound such as 5-fluorouracil (hereinafter referred to as "5-FU") or a compound capable of producing 5-FU in vivo, a specific pyridine derivative can potentiate the anti-cancer activity of the 5-FU or the compound in a remarkable degree. The present invention has been accomplished based on this novel finding.

This invention provides a composition for increasing the anti-cancer activity of anti-cancer compounds which comprises an effective amount of pyridine derivative represented by the formula

wherein R<sup>1</sup> is hydroxy or acyloxy, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each hydrogen, halogen, amino, carboxyl, carbamoyl, cyano, nitro, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl or lower alkoxycarbonyl; R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each hydrogen, hydroxy or acyloxy; when at least one of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> is hydroxy, the structure of 1-position on the pyridine ring can be N due to the keto-enol

tautomerism, said hydrogen attached to the nitrogen

being optionally substituted with a substituent
selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl,
tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, lower alkoxylower alkyl, phthalidyl, carbamoyl, lower
alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkylcarbamoyl, phenyl-lower
alkoxy-lower alkyl, phenylcarbamoyl which may have a
substituent on the phenyl ring, lower alkylcarbamoyl,
carboxy-lower alkylcarbamoyl, lower alkylthio-lower
alkyl and lower alkenyl provided that the compound
having the following formula is excluded,

20



α is hydrogen, lower alkyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, lower alkylcarbamoyl, lower alkylthio-lower alkyl or lower

alkenyl.

Preferable examples of the pyridine derivatives are 4-acetoxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone, 4-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone,

- 5 5-chloro-4-(2-furoyloxy)-2-pyridone,
  2-acetoxy-5-chloro-4-hydroxypyridine,
  2-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-4-hydroxypyridine,
  5-chloro-4-hydroxy-1-(2-tetrahydrofuranyl)-2-pyridone,
  4-benzoyloxy-3-chloro-1-(2-tetrahydrofuranyl)-2-
- pyridone, 4-benzoyloxy-2-pyridone, 5-chloro-2,4-diacetoxypyridine,6-benzoyloxy-3-cyano-2-hydroxypyridine,
  3-cyano-6-(2-furoyloxy)-2-hydroxypyridine,
  3-cyano-2-hydroxy-6-(2-thenoyloxy)pyridine,
  6-benzoyloxy-3-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine and the like.
- More preferable are 6-benzoyloxy-3-cyano-2-hydroxy-pyridine, 6-benzoyloxy-3-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine, 4-acetoxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone, 4-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone and the like.

When conjointly used with 5-FU and

compounds capable of producing 5-FU in vivo, known
anti-cancer compounds represented by the following
formulas (2-a) and (2-b), the pyridine derivatives of
the formula (1) according to this invention are able to
increase the anti-cancer activity of the compound of

the formulas (2-a) and (2-b). The known anti-cancer

compounds to be used are:

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a) 5-fluorouracil compound having the formula

wherein Ra and Ra' are each the same or different and represent hydrogen, phthalidyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, lower alkylcarbamoyl, lower alkoxy lower alkyl, phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, acyl or a

10 group

RdH2C

O

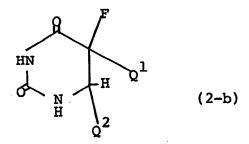
Rc b

wherein R<sup>b</sup>, R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> are each the same or different and represent hydrogen, hydroxy, phenyl-lower alkoxy, phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyloxy, lower alkanoyloxy, aroyloxy or aryloxycarbonyloxy which may have on the phenyl ring 1 to 3 substituents selected from among lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, nitro and halogen; when R<sup>b</sup> and R<sup>c</sup> are hydroxy group at the same time, they may be combined together through alkylidene or arylidene group to form alkylidenedioxy or arylidenedioxy group; when R<sup>b</sup> is hydrogen, R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> must not be such that one of them is phenyl-lower

alkoxy while the other is lower alkanoyloxy or aroyloxy; and

(b) A compound of the formula

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wherein  $Q^1$  is lower alkoxycarbonyl and  $Q^2$  is lower 10 alkoxy or group -O-N=CH-CO.

Preferred examples of the above compounds represented by the formulas (2-a) and (2-b) are 5-fluorouracil (5-FU), 1-(2-tetrahydrofuranyl)-5-fluorouracil

(5-FU), 1-(2-tetrahydrofuranyl)-5-fluorouracil

(FT-207), 1-hexylcarbamoyl-5-fluorouracil (HCFU),

1-ethoxymethyl-5-fluorouracil (OFU), 5-fluorouridine

(FUR), 5'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine (5'DFUR), 2'-deoxy-5
fluoro-3-(3,4-methylenedioxybenzoyl)uridine (TK-117),

2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3',5'-bis-O-(4-methoxyphenoxycarbony
20 1)-3-(n-propoxybenzoyl)uridine (FF-707), ethyl(±)-6-t
butoxy-5-fluoro-2,4-dioxohexahydropyrimidine-γ-5
carboxylate (TAC-278), 1-phthalidyl-5-fluorouracil,

2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine (FUDR), ethyl 5-fluoro-6
(e)-(2-furfurylidene-aminoxy)-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexa-

25 hydro-2,4-dioxopyrimidine-5-carboxylate, ethyl

5-fluoro-6-(z)-(2-furfurylidene-aminoxy)-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-2,4-dioxopyrimidine-5-carboxylate and the like. Particularly preferable are 5-FU, 1-(2-tetra-hydrofuranyl)-5-fluorouracil, 1-phthalidyl-5-fluorouracil, 5'-deoxy-5-fluorouracil, 5-fluorouridine, 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine, 1-n-hexylcarbamoyl-5-fluorouracil and the like.

When admixed with a 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine compound of the following formula (3) already developed by us and capable of producing 5-FU in vivo to exert an excellent anti-cancer activity, the pyridine derivatives of the formula (1) according to this invention can also increase the anti-cancer activity of the compound of the formula (3).

wherein one of R<sup>e</sup> and R<sup>f</sup> represents phenyl-lower alkyl optionally having a substituent selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halogen,

carboxyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl and di(lower alkyl)amino on the phenyl ring, phenyl-lower alkyl group substituted with lower alkylenedioxy or phenyl on the phenyl ring, phenyl-lower alkenyl group or

- naphthyl-lower alkyl group, and the other of R<sup>e</sup> and R<sup>f</sup> represents hydrogen or acyl; R<sup>g</sup> represents hydrogen, acyl or tetrahydrofuranyl. Preferable examples of the above 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine compounds are 3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine,
- 3-benzoyl-3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine,
  5'-O-acetyl-3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine,
  2'-deoxy-3'-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-5-fluorouridine and the
  like.

Throughout the specification and claims lower

15 alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower alkenyl and halogen are

defined as follows:

- a) Lower alkyl groups are C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl and the like.
- 20 b) Lower alkoxyl groups are  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxyl groups such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, tert-butoxy, pentyloxy, hexyloxy and the like.

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c) Lower alkenyl groups are C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl groups such as vinyl, allyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, 1-methylallyl, 2-pentenyl, 2-hexenyl and the like. d) Halogen atom is fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine.

The substitutents in the formulas (1), (2-a), (2-b) and (3) are exemplified as follows:

- 1) Lower alkylcarbamoyl groups are alkylcarbamoyl groups having one or two C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl groups such as N-methylcarbamoyl, N-ethylcarbamoyl, N-propylcarbamoyl,
  - N-isopropylcarbamoyl, N-butylcarbamoyl,
- N-tert-butylcarbamoyl, N-pentylcarbamoyl, N-hexylcarbamoyl, N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl, N,N-diethylcarbamoyl, N,N-dipropylcarbamoyl, N-isopropyl-N-methylcarbamoyl, N-ethyl-N-methylcarbamoyl, N-methyl-N-pentyl-carbamoyl,
- N-propyl-N-pentylcarbamoyl, N,N-dipentylcarbamoyl, N-ethyl-N-hexylcarbamoyl, N-hexyl-N-pentylcarbamoyl, N101,N-dihexylcarbamoyl and the like.
- a substituent on the phenyl ring are carbamoyl groups

  20 having one or two phenyl groups which may optionally
  have 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group
  consisting of halogen, lower alkoxyl and lower alkyl on
  the phenyl ring such as N-(2-chlorophenyl) carbamoyl,

N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)carbamoyl, N-(3-methoxyphenyl)-

Phenylcarbamoyl groups optionally having

25 carbamoyl, N-(4-propoxyphenyl)carbamoyl,

N-(2-methylphenyl)-carbamoyl, N-(4-ethylphenyl)-carbamoyl, N-(3-isopropylphenyl)carbamoyl, N-(4-hexylphenyl)carbamoyl, N-phenylcarbamoyl, N,N-diphenylcarbamoyl and the like.

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- 3) Lower alkoxycarbonyl groups are carbonyl groups having C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxyl group such as methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, butoxycarbonyl, pentyloxycarbonyl, hexyloxycarbonyl and the like.
- 4) Lower alkoxy-lower alkyl groups are alkoxyalkyl groups in which the alkoxy moiety and alkyl moiety each have 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, propoxymethyl, butoxymethyl, tert-butoxymethyl, pentyloxymethyl,
- hexyloxymethyl, 2-methoxyethyl, 3-methoxypropyl,
  4-ethoxybutyl, 6-propoxyhexyl, 5-isopropoxypentyl,
  1,1-dimethyl-2-butoxyethyl, 2-methyl-3-tert-butoxypropyl,2-pentyloxyethyl, 2-hexyloxyethyl and the like.
- 5) Lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkylcarbamoyl groups include carbamoyl groups substituted with one alkoxycarbonylalkyl group in which the alkoxy moiety and the alkyl moiety each have 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methoxycarbonylmethylcarbamoyl, ethoxycarbonylmethylcarbamoyl,
- 25 propoxycarbonylmethylcarbamoyl,

butoxycarbonylmethylcarbamoyl, tert-butoxycarbonylmethylcarbamoyl, pentyloxycarbonylmethylcarbamoyl, hexyloxycarbonylmethylcarbamoyl, 1-(methoxycarbonyl)ethylcarbamoyl, 5 2-(methoxycarbonyl)ethylcarbamoyl, 3-methoxycarbonylpropylcarbamoyl, 4-ethoxycarbonylbutylcarbamoyl, 6-propoxycarbonylhexylcarbamoyl, 5-isopropoxycarbonylpentylcarbamoyl, 10 1,1-dimethyl-2-butoxycarbonylethylcarbamoyl, 2-methyl-3-tert-butoxycarbonylpropylcarbamoyl, 2-pentyloxycarbonylethylcarbamoyl, 2-hexyloxycarbonylethylcarbamoyl and the like.

- 15 6) Lower alkylthio-lower alkyl groups include, for example, methylthiomethyl, ethylthiomethyl, propylthiomethyl, butylthiomethyl, tert-butylthiomethyl, pentylthiomethyl, hexylthiomethyl, methylthioethyl, methylthiopropyl, 20 methylthiobutyl, methylthiopentyl, methylthiohexyl, ethylthioethyl, ethylthiobutyl, propylthiohexyl and the like.
- 7) Phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl groups are phenylalkoxyalkyl groups in which the alkyl moiety 25 and alkoxy moiety each have 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such

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as benzyloxymethyl, 1-benzyloxyethyl, 2-benzyloxyethyl,
3-benzyloxypropyl, 4-benzyloxybutyl, 5-benzyloxypentyl,
6-benzyloxyhexyl, α-phenethyloxymethyl,
β-phenethyloxymethyl, 3-phenylpropoxymethyl,
5-phenylbutyloxymethyl, 5-phenylpentyloxymethyl,
6-phenylhexylmethyl, 2-(β-phenethyloxy)ethyl, etc.

8) Tetrahydrofuranyl groups include, for example, 2-tetrahydrofuranyl, 3-tetrahydrofuranyl and the like.

9) Tetrahydropyranyl groups include, for
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- 9) Tetrahydropyranyl groups include, for example, 2-tetrahydropyranyl, 3-tetrahydropyranyl, 4-tetrahydropyranyl and the like.
  - 10) Carboxy-lower alkylcarbamoyl groups are N-(carboxymethyl)carbamoyl,
- 15 N-(2-carboxyethyl) carbamoyl,
  - N-(3-carboxypropyl) carbamoyl,
  - N-(2-methyl-2-carboxyethyl)carbamoyl,
  - N-(4-carboxybutyl) carbamoyl,
  - N-(2-methyl-3-carboxypropyl)carbamoyl,
- 20 N-(2,2-dimethyl-2-carboxyethyl)carbamoyl,
  - N-(5-carboxypentyl) carbamoyl,
  - N-(6-carboxyhexyl) carbamoyl and the like.
  - 11) Naphthyl-lower alkyl groups include, for example,  $\alpha$ -naphthylmethyl,  $\beta$ -naphthylmethyl,
- 25 2-( $\alpha$ -naphthyl) ethyl, 3-( $\beta$ -naphthyl) propyl,

4-( $\alpha$ -naphthyl) butyl, 5-( $\beta$ -naphthyl) pentyl, 6-( $\alpha$ -naphthyl) hexyl, 3-( $\alpha$ -naphthyl)-2-methylpropyl, 1-( $\alpha$ -naphthyl) ethyl and the like.

- Acyl group represented by Ra or Ra' 5 of the compounds of formula (2-a) and acyl moiety of acyloxy group represented by R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> or R<sup>5</sup> of the compounds of formula (1) are alkanoyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with phenyl-lower alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkylcarbamoyl, phenyl or phenoxy; arylcarbonyl group which may be 10 optionally substituted with lower alkylenedioxy or with 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxyl, nitro, phenyl-lower alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, hydroxy, 15 guanidyl, phenyl-lower alkoxy and amino optionally substituted with lower alkyl; lower alkoxycarbonyl group; phenoxycarbonyl group; pyridylcarbonyl group; thienylcarbonyl group; furanylcarbonyl group and the like. More concrete examples of the alkanoyl and 20 arylcarbonyl groups included in the above acyl group
  - i) Examples of alkanoyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with phenyl-lower alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkylcarbamoyl, phenyl or phenoxy are unsubstituted  $C_{1-20}$  alkanoyl

12) are as follows:

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group such as formyl, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl,
   isobutyryl, pentanoyl, hexanoyl, heptanoyl, octanoyl,
   nonanoy1, decanoy1, undecanoy1, dodecanoy1,
   tridecanoyl, tetradecanoyl, pentadecanoyl,
5 hexadecanoyl, heptadecanoyl, octadecanoyl,
   nonadecanoyl, eicosanoyl and the like, and substituted
   C<sub>1-20</sub> alkanoyl group such as
   a-benzyloxycarbonylacetyl,
    2-benzyloxycarbonylpropionyl,
10 3-benzyloxycarbonylpropionyl,
    4-benzyloxycarbonylbutyryl,
    5-benzyloxycarbonylpentanoyl,
    6-benzyloxycarbonylhexanoyl,
    3-(α-phenethyloxycarbonyl) propionyl,
    3-(β-phenethyloxycarbonyl) propionyl,
    5-(benzyloxycarbonyl)hexanoyl,
    7-(benzyloxycarbonyl)heptanoyl,
    8-(α-phenethyloxycarbonyl) octanoyl,
    9-(\beta-phenethyloxycarbonyl) nonanoyl,
20 10-(benzyloxycarbonyl) decanoyl,
    11-(β-phenethyloxycarbonyl) tridecanoyl,
    15-(benzyloxycarbonyl) pentadecanoyl,
    17-(benzyloxycarbonyl)heptadecanoyl,
    20-(benzyloxycarbonyl)eicosanoyl,
25 methylcarbamoylacetyl, ethylcarbamoylacetyl,
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propylcarbamoylacetyl, butylcarbamoylacetyl,
 tert-butylcarbamoylacetyl, pentylcarbamoylacetyl,
 hexylcarbamoylacetyl, methylcarbamoylpropionyl,
 ethylcarbamoylbutyryl, propylcarbamoylpentanoyl,
 ethylcarbamoylhexanoyl, ethylcarbamoylheptanoyl,
 methylcarbamoyloctanoyl, ethylcarbamoylnonanoyl,
 methylcarbamoyldecanoyl, methylcarbamoyltridecanoyl,
 ethylcarbamoylpentadecanoyl,
 methylcarbamoylheptadecanoyl,

10 methylcarbamoyleicosanoyl, etc;

optionally having substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, lower alkyl group, lower alkoxyl group, nitro group, phenyl-lower alkoxycarbonyl group, carboxyl group, lower-alkylenedioxy group, hydroxy group, guanidyl group and amino group optionally substituted with lower alkyl group are benzoyl, 2-chlorobenzoyl, 3-chlorobenzoyl, 4-fluorobenzoyl, 2-fluorobenzoyl, 4-fluorobenzoyl, 3,4-dichlorobenzoyl, 2,5-dichlorobenzoyl, 3,4-5-trichlorobenzoyl, 3,4-dibromobenzoyl, 3-methylbenzoyl, 2,3-dimethylbenzoyl, 4-methylbenzoyl, 3-methylbenzoyl, 2,3-dimethylbenzoyl, 4-methylbenzoyl,

25 3,4-dimethylbenzoyl, 2-ethylbenzoyl, 4-ethylbenzoyl,

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3,4,5-trimethylbenzoyl, 3-propylbenzoyl,
    2-butylbenzoyl, 4-pentylbenzoyl, 3-hexylbenzoyl,
   2-methoxybenzoyl, 3-methoxybenzoyl,
   3,5-dimethoxybenzoyl, 3,4-dimethoxybenzoyl,
 5 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl, 2,3-dimethoxybenzoyl,
   4-methoxybenzoyl, 2-ethoxybenzoyl, 3-ethoxybenzoyl,
    4-ethoxybenzoyl, 3-propoxybenzoyl, 4-butoxybenzoyl,
   2-pentyloxybenzoyl, 3-hexyloxybenzoyl, 2-nitrobenzoyl,
   2,4-dinitrobenzoyl, 4-nitrobenzoyl,
10 2-benzyloxycarbonylbenzoyl, 3-benzyloxycarbonylbenzoyl,
   4-benzyloxycarbonylbenzoyl,
   3-(α-phenethyloxycarbonyl)benzoyl,
   4-(β-phenethyloxycarbonyl) benzoyl,
   4-(3-phenylpropoxycarbonyl)benzoyl,
15 4-(6-phenylhexyloxycarbonyl)benzoyl,
   2-carboxybenzoyl, 3-carboxybenzoyl, 4-carboxybenzoyl,
   2,3-methylenedioxybenzoyl, 3,4-methylenedioxybenzoyl,
   2,3-ethylenedioxybenzoyl, 3,4-ethylenedioxybenzoyl,
   2-hydroxybenzoyl, 3-hydroxybenzoyl,
20 2,3-dihydroxybenzoyl, 3,4-dihydroxybenzoyl,
   3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoyl, 4-hydroxybenzoyl,
   2-guanidylbenzoyl, 3-guanidylbenzoyl,
   4-guanidylbenzoyl, 2-aminobenzoyl, 3-aminobenzoyl,
   4-aminobenzoyl, 2-methylaminobenzoyl,
25 3-methylaminobenzoyl, 4-methylaminobenzoyl,
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2-ethylaminobenzoyl, 3-propylaminobenzoyl,
   4-butylaminobenzoyl, 3-pentylaminobenzoyl,
   4-hexylaminobenzoyl, 2-(N,N-dimethylamino)benzoyl,
   3-(N,N-dimethylamino)benzoyl,
5 4-(N, N-dimethylamino) benzoyl,
   3-(N-methyl-N-ethylamino)benzoyl,
   4-(N,N-diethylamino)benzoyl,
   3-(N,N-dipropylamino)benzoyl,
   4-(N,N-dibutylamino) benzoyl,
10 4-(N, N-dipentylamino) benzoyl,
    4-(N,N-dihexylamino)benzoyl,
    2-(benzyloxy) benzoyl, 3-(benzyloxy) benzoyl,
    4-(benzyloxy) benzoyl, 2-(α-phenethyloxy) benzoyl,
    3-(\alpha-phenethyloxy) benzoyl, 4-(\alpha-phenethyloxy) benzoyl,
15 2-(\beta-phenethyloxy) benzoyl, 3-(\beta-phenethyloxy) benzoyl,
    4-(β-phenethyloxy) benzoyl, 4-(3-phenylpropoxy) benzoyl,
    4-(4-phenylbutoxy) benzoyl,
    4-(5-phenylpentyloxy)benzoyl,
    4-(6-phenylhexyloxy) benzoyl, α-naphthylcarbonyl,
20 β-naphthylcarbonyl, 2-chloro-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    4-chloro-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    6-chloro-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    8-chloro-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    5-fluoro-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
25 4-bromo-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
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1-chloro-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    4-bromo-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    6-fluoro-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    4-methyl-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
 5 5-ethyl-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    1-methyl-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    5-methyl-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    8-ethyl-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    4-methoxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
10 5-ethoxy-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    3-nitro-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    6-nitro-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    4-nitro-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
   5-nitro-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
15 3-benzyloxycarbonyl-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
   6-(α-phenethyloxycarbonyl)-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
   4-benzyloxycarbonyl-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
   5-(α-phenethyloxycarbonyl)-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
   3-carboxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
20 6-carboxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
   4-carboxy-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
   5-carboxy-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
   2,3-methylenedioxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
   3,4-methylenedioxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
25 5,6-methylenedioxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
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6,7-methylenedioxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
   7,8-methylenedioxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
   3,4-methylenedioxy-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
   5,6-methylenedioxy-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
5 6,7-methylenedioxy-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
   7,8-methylenedioxy-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
   3,4-ethylenedioxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
   5,6-ethylenedioxy-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    2-hydroxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
10 3-hydroxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    4-hydroxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    5-hydroxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    6-hydroxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    7-hydroxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
15 8-hydroxy-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    1-hydroxy-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    4-hydroxy-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    5-hydroxy-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    7-hydroxy-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    2-guanidyl-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
20
    3-quanidyl-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    5-guanidyl-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    6-guanidyl-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    8-quanidyl-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    1-guanidyl-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
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4-guanidy1-2-naphthylcarbony1,
    6-guanidyl-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    8-guanidy1-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    2-amino-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
 5 3-amino-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    4-amino-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    6-amino-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    4-amino-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    5-amino-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
10 7-amino-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    8-amino-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    3-(N,N-dimethylamino)-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
    4-(N-methyl-N-ethylamino)-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    6-(N,N-dimethylamino)-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
   7-(N-methyl-N-ethylamino)-2-naphthylcarbonyl,
15
    8-(N-methyl-N-ethylamino)-1-naphthylcarbonyl,
    2-pyridylcarbonyl, 3-pyridylcarbonyl,
    4-pyridylcarbonyl, 2-thienylcarbonyl,
    3-thienylcarbonyl, 2-furanylcarbonyl,
20 3-furanylcarbonyl, and the like.
                   Lower alkanoyloxy groups include, for
   example, formyloxy, acetyloxy, propionyloxy,
   butyryloxy, isobutyryloxy, pentanoyloxy, hexanoyloxy
   and the like.
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25 14) Phenyl-lower alkoxyl groups include, for

example, phenylmethoxy, 1-phenylethoxy, 2-phenylethoxy, 1-phenypropoxy, 2-phenylpropoxy, 3-phenylpropoxy, 3-phenylpropoxy, 3-phenylbutoxy, 4-phenylbutoxy, 5-phenylpentyloxy, 6-phenylhexyloxy and the like.

- 15) Phenyl-lower alkyl groups represented by R<sup>e</sup> and R<sup>f</sup> of the compounds of the formula (3) and optionally having substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower alkoxyl, halogen and carboxyl on the phenyl ring include, for example,
- benzyl, 2-methylbenzyl, 3-methylbenzyl,
  4-methylbenzyl, 2-ethylbenzyl, 3-ethylbenzyl, 4ethylbenzyl, 2-propylbenzyl, 3-propylbenzyl, 4propylbenzyl, 2-butylbenzyl, 3-butylbenzyl, 4butylbenzyl, 2-tert-butylbenzyl, 3-tert-butylbenzyl,
- 4-tert-butylbenzyl, 2-pentylbenzyl, 3-pentylbenzyl,
  4-pentylbenzyl, 2-hexylbenzyl, 3-hexylbenzyl, 4-hexylbenzyl, 2,3-dimethylbenzyl, 2,4-dimethylbenzyl, 2,5dimethylbenzyl, 2,6-dimethylbenzyl, 3,4-dimethylbenzyl,
  3,5-dimethylbenzyl, 2,3,4-trimethylbenzyl, 2,4,5-
- trimethylbenzyl, 2,3,5-trimethylbenzyl, 2,4,6-trimethylbenzyl, 3,4,5-trimethylbenzyl, 2,3-diethylbenzyl, 2,4-diethylbenzyl, 2,5-diethylbenzyl, 2,6-diethylbenzyl, 2,4,6-triethylbenzyl, 2,4-dipropylbenzyl, 3,4,5-triethylbenzyl, 3-methyl-4-ethylbenzyl, 1-phenylethyl,
- 25 2-phenylethyl, 2-phenyl-1-methylethyl, 1-(2-methyl-

- phenyl) ethyl, 2-(2-methylphenyl) ethyl, 2-(3-methylphenyl)ethyl, 2-(4-methylphenyl)ethyl, 1-(2,4-dimethylphenyl) ethyl, 2-(2,4-dimethylphenyl) ethyl, 1-(2,4,6trimethylphenyl)ethyl, 2-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)ethyl, 3-phenylpropyl, 3-(4-methylphenyl)propyl, 4-phenylbutyl, 4-(2-methylphenyl)butyl, 5-phenylpentyl, 5-(3-methylphenyl) pentyl, 6-phenylhexyl, 6-(4-methylphenyl) hexyl, 2-methoxybenzyl, 3-methoxybenzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, 2,3-dimethoxybenzyl, 2,4-dimethoxybenzyl, 2,5-dimethoxybenzyl, 3-methoxy-4-ethoxybenzyl, 2,6-dimethoxybenzyl, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl, 3,5-dimethoxybenzyl, 2,3,4trimethoxybenzyl, 2,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl, 2,3,5-trimethoxybenzyl, 2,4,6-trimethoxybenzyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl, 2-ethoxybenzyl, 4-propoxybenzyl, 3-butoxybenzyl, 15 2-tert-butoxybenzyl, 3-pentyloxybenzyl, 4-hexyloxybenzyl, 2,3-diethoxybenzyl, 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl, 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propyl, 4-(2methoxyphenyl)butyl, 5-(4-methoxyphenyl)pentyl, 6-(4methoxyphenyl) hexyl, 6-(3,4,5-tripentyloxyphenyl) hexyl, 20 2-fluorobenzyl, 3-fluorobenzyl, 4-fluorobenzyl, 2,3-difluorobenzyl, 2,4-difluorobenzyl, 2,5-difluorobenzyl, 2-fluoro-3-chlorobenzyl, 2-fluoro-3-bromobenzyl, 2,6-difluorobenzyl, 2,3,4-trifluorobenzyl, 2,4,5-trifluoro-
- 25 3,4,5-trifluorobenzyl, 1-(2-fluorophenyl)ethyl, 2-(2-

benzyl, 2,3,5-trifluorobenzyl, 2,4,6-trifluorobenzyl,

fluorophenyl) ethyl, 3-(3-fluorophenyl) propyl, 4-(2fluorophenyl) butyl, 5-(2-fluorophenyl) pentyl, 6-(3fluorophenyl)hexyl, 2-bromobenzyl, 3-bromobenzyl, 4bromobenzyl, 2,3-dibromobenzyl, 2-bromo-3-fluorobenzyl, 5 2-fluoro-4-bromobenzyl, 2,4-dibromobenzyl, 2,5-dibromobenzyl, 2,6-dibromobenzyl, 2,3,4-tribromobenzyl, 2,4,5tribromobenzyl, 2,3,5-tribromobenzyl, 2,4,6-tribromobenzyl, 3,4,5-tribromobenzyl, 1-(2-bromophenyl)ethyl, 2-(2-bromophenyl) ethyl, 3-(2-bromophenyl) propyl, 4-(3-bromophenyl) -10 butyl, 5-(2-bromophenyl)pentyl, 6-(4-bromophenyl)hexyl, 2-chlorobenzyl, 3-chlorobenzyl, 4-chlorobenzyl, 2,3dichlorobenzyl, 2,4-dichlorobenzyl, 2,5-dichlorobenzyl, 2,6-dichlorobenzyl, 2-bromo-4-chlorobenzyl, 2-fluoro-4-chlorobenzyl, 2,3,4-trichlorobenzyl, 2,4,5-trichloro-15 benzyl, 2,3,5-trichlorobenzyl, 2,4,6-trichlorobenzyl, 3,4,5-trichlorobenzyl, 1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl, 2-(4chlorophenyl) ethyl, 3-(2-chlorophenyl) propyl, 4-(4chlorophenyl) butyl, 5-(3-chlorophenyl) pentyl, 6-(4chlorophenyl) hexyl, 2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) ethyl, 2iodobenzyl, 3-iodobenzyl, 4-iodobenzyl, 3,4-di-20 iodobenzyl, 3,4,5-triiodobenzyl, 2-(3-iodophenyl)ethyl, 6-(2-iodophenyl)hexyl, 2-carboxybenzyl, 3-carboxybenzyl, 4-carboxybenzyl, 2,4-dicarboxybenzyl, 3,5-dicarboxybenzyl, 2,6-dicarboxybenzyl, 2,4,6-tri-

carboxybenzyl, 3,4,5-tricarboxybenzyl,

2-(2-carboxyphenyl)ethyl,

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2-(3-carboxyphenyl)ethyl, 2-(4-carboxyphenyl)ethyl,
   2-(2,4-dicarboxyphenyl)ethyl,
   2-(2,4,6-tricarboxyphenyl)ethyl,
5 1-(4-carboxyphenyl)ethyl,
   1-(2,4,6-tricarboxyphenyl)ethyl,
   3-(2-carboxyphenyl)propyl, 3-(3-carboxyphenyl)propyl,
   3-(4-carboxyphenyl) propyl,
   3-(2,4-dicarboxyphenyl)propyl,
10 3-(3,4,5-tricarboxyphenyl) propyl,
   3-(2,4,6-tricarboxyphenyl)propyl,
    2-(4-carboxyphenyl)propyl, 4-(2-carboxyphenyl)butyl,
    4-(3-carboxyphenyl)butyl, 4-(4-carboxyphenyl)butyl,
    4-(2,4-dicarboxyphenyl)butyl,
15 4-(2,4,6-tricarboxyphenyl)butyl,
    5-(4-carboxyphenyl)pentyl,
    5-(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)pentyl,
    5-(3,4,5-tricarboxyphenyl)pentyl,
    6-(3-carboxyphenyl) hexyl,
20 6-(2,4-dicarboxyphenyl)hexyl,
    6-(2,4,6-tricarboxyphenyl)hexyl, etc.
                   Phenyl lower alkyl groups having lower
              16)
    alkylenedioxy groups or phenyl groups as the
    substituents are, for example, phenyl-lower alkyl
25 groups in which phenyl group substituted with C1-C1
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alkylenedioxy or with phenyl group is linked with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene groups, such as 2,3-methylenedioxybenzyl, 3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl, 2,3-ethylenedioxybenzyl, 3,4-ethylenedioxybenzyl, 3,4-trimethylenedioxybenzyl, 3,4-tetramethylenedioxybenzyl, 1-(3,4methylenedioxyphenyl) ethyl, 2-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)ethyl, 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propyl, 4-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)butyl, 5-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl) pentyl, 6-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl) hexyl, 10 3-(3,4-trimethylenedioxyphenyl)propyl, 2-phenylbenzyl, 3-phenylbenzyl, 4-phenylbenzyl, 2-(3-phenylphenyl)ethyl, 1-(4-phenylphenyl)ethyl, 2-(4-phenylphenyl)ethyl, 3-(4-phenylphenyl)propyl, 4-(4-phenylphenyl)butyl, 5-(4-phenylphenyl)pentyl, 6-(4-phenylphenyl)-15 hexyl, and the like.

- 17) Acyl groups represented by  $R^e$ ,  $R^f$  and  $R^g$  of the compound of formula (3) include the following:
- (i)  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  alkanoyl groups optional
  ly substituted with the substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, aryloxy, and substituted or unsubstituted aryl.

  Examples thereof are  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  unsubstituted alkanoyl groups such as formyl, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl,

  isobutyryl, pentanoyl, hexanoyl, heptanoyl, octanoyl,

nonanoyl, decanoyl, undecanoyl, dodecanoyl, tridecanoyl, tetradecanoyl, pentadecanoyl, hexadecanoyl, heptadecanoyl, octadecanoyl, nonadecanoyl, eicosanoyl, etc; C2-C6 alkanoyl

- groups substituted with 1 to 3 halogen atoms such as monochloroacetyl, monobromoacetyl, dichloroacetyl, trichloroacetyl, 3-chloropropionyl, 4-chlorobutyryl, 5-chloropentanoyl, 6-chloropentanoyl, etc; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkanoyl groups substituted with hydroxy group such as
- hydroxyacetyl, 3-hydroxypropionyl, 5-hydroxypentanoyl, 4-hydroxybutanoyl, 6-hydroxyhexanoyl, etc; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkanoyl groups substituted with lower alkoxy group such as methoxyacetyl, ethoxyacetyl, 3-propoxypropionyl, 6-hexyloxyhexanoyl, 3-methoxypropionyl, etc;
- 15 C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkanoyl groups substituted with phenoxy or naphthyloxy group such as phenoxyacetyl, 2-phenoxypropionyl, 3-phenoxypropionyl, 4-phenoxybutyryl, 5-phenoxypentanoyl, 6-phenoxyhexanoyl, α-naphthyloxyacetyl, etc; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkanoyl groups substituted with
- aryl group optionally substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, lower alkyl group, lower alkoxyl group, carboxyl group, lower alkoxycarbonyl group, nitro group and cyano group on the aryl ring (phenyl ring, naphthyl
- 25 ring, etc.), such as  $\alpha$ -phenylacetyl, 2-phenylpropionyl,

3-phenylpropionyl, 4-phenylbutyryl, 5-phenylpentanoyl, 6-phenylhexanoyl, α-(2-chlorophenyl)acetyl, α-(4-methylphenyl)acetyl, α-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-acetyl, α-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)acetyl, 6-(4-carboxyphenyl)hexanoyl, 4-(4-ethoxycarbonylphenyl)pentanoyl, α-(4-nitrophenyl)acetyl, α-(4-cyanophenyl)acetyl, α-naphthylacetyl, β-naphthylacetyl, etc;

- (ii) Aryl-carbonyl groups optionally having lower alkylenedioxy group or 1 to 3 substituents
  10 selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, lower alkyl group, lower alkoxyl group, carboxyl, group, lower alkoxycarbonyl group, nitro group and cyano group on the aryl ring. Examples thereof are aryl-carbonyl groups such as phenylcarbonyl,
  15 naphthylcarbonyl, etc. optionally having lower alkylenedioxy group or 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, lower alkyl group, lower alkoxyl group, carboxyl group, nitro group, cyano group, and lower alkoxycarbonyl groups,
  20 such as benzoyl, α-naphthylcarbonyl, β-naphthylcarbonyl, 2-methylbenzoyl, 3-methylbenzoyl, 4-methylbenzoyl, 4-ethyl-
  - 2-methylbenzoyl, α-naphthylcarbonyl, β-naphthylcarbonyl,
    2-methylbenzoyl, 3-methylbenzoyl, 4-methylbenzoyl,
    2,4-dimethylbenzoyl, 3,4,5-trimethylbenzoyl, 4-ethylbenzoyl, 2-methoxybenzoyl, 3-methoxybenzoyl, 4-methoxybenzoyl, 2,4-dimethoxybenzoyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl,
- 25 4-ethoxybenzoyl, 2-methoxy-4-ethoxybenzoyl, 2-propoxy-

benzoyl, 3-propoxybenzoyl, 4-propoxybenzoyl, 2,4-dipropoxybenzoyl, 3,4,5-tripropoxybenzoyl, 2-carboxybenzoyl, 3-carboxybenzoyl, 4-carboxybenzoyl, 2-chlorobenzoyl, 3-chlorobenzoyl, 4-chlorobenzoyl, 2,3-di-

- 5 chlorobenzoyl, 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl, 2-bromobenzoyl, 4-fluorobenzoyl, 2-methoxycarbonylbenzoyl, 3-methoxycarbonylbenzoyl, 2-ethoxycarbonylbenzoyl, 2-ethoxycarbonylbenzoyl, 3-ethoxycarbonylbenzoyl, 4-ethoxycarbonylbenzoyl, 2-propoxycarbonylbenzoyl, 3-propoxycarbonylbenzoyl, 3-propoxycarbonylbenzoyl, 3-propoxycarbonylbenzoyl,
- benzoyl, 4-tert-butoxycarbonylbenzoyl, 2-pentyloxycarbonylbenzoyl, 3-pentyloxycarbonylbenzoyl, 4-pentyloxycarbonylbenzoyl, 2-hexyloxycarbonylbenzoyl, 3-hexyloxycarbonylbenzoyl, 4-hexyloxycarbonylbenzoyl, 3,5-dimethoxycarbonylbenzoyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxycarbonyl-
- 20 benzoyl, β-methyl-α-naphthylcarbonyl, α-methoxy-βnaphthylcarbonyl, β-chloro-α-naphthylcarbonyl, 2-cyanobenzoyl, 4-cyanobenzoyl, 2-nitrobenzoyl, 4-nitrobenzoyl,
  3,4-methylenedioxybenzoyl, 3,4-ethylenedioxybenzoyl,
  2,3-methylenedioxybenzoyl, etc.
- 25 (iii) 5- or 6- Membered unsaturated hetero

ring-carbonyl groups having nitrogen atom, sulfur atom or oxygen atom as the hetero atom.

Examples thereof are thienylcarbonyl,
furanylcarbonyl, thiazolylcarbonyl, quinolylcarbonyl,
pyrazinylcarbonyl, pyridylcarbonyl, etc., such as
2-thienylcarbonyl, 3-thientylcarbonyl,
2-furanylcarbonyl, 3-furanylcarbonyl, 4-thiazolylcarbonyl, 2-quinolylcarbonyl, 2-pyrazinylcarbonyl,
2-pyridylcarbonyl, 3-pyridylcarbonyl, 4-pyridyl10 carbonyl, etc.

(iv) Carbonic acid ester residue such as aryloxycarbonyl groups, straight or branched-chain or cyclic alkoxycarbonyl groups.

Examples thereof are aryloxycarbonyl groups

optionally substituted with 1 to 3 substituents

selected from the group consisting of halogen atom,

lower alkyl group and lower alkoxyl group on the aryl

ring (phenyl ring, naphthyl ring, etc.), such as

phenoxycarbonyl, α-naphthyloxycarbonyl, β-naphthyl
oxycarbonyl, 2-methylphenoxycarbonyl, 3-methylphenoxy
carbonyl, 4-methylphenoxycarbonyl, 2,4-dimethylphenoxy
carbonyl, 3,4,5-trimethylphenoxycarbonyl, 4-ethylphenoxy
carbonyl, 4-methoxyphenoxycarbonyl, 2,4-dimethoxyphenoxy
carbonyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenoxycarbonyl, 4-ethoxy-

phenoxycarbonyl, 2-propoxyphenoxycarbonyl, 3-propoxyphenoxycarbonyl, 4-propoxyphenoxycarbonyl, 2,4-dipropoxyphenoxycarbonyl, 3,4,5-tripropoxyphenoxycarbonyl, 2-chlorophenoxycarbonyl, 3-chlorophenoxy-5 carbonyl, 4-chlorophenoxycarbonyl, 2,3-dichlorophenoxycarbonyl, 2,4,6-trichlorophenoxycarbonyl, 2-bromophenoxycarbonyl, 4-fluorophenoxycarbonyl,  $\beta$ -methyl- $\alpha$ naphthyloxycarbonyl, α-methoxy-β-naphthyloxycarbonyl, β-chloro-α-naphthyloxycarbonyl etc; straight or 10 branched-chain or cyclic alkoxycarbonyl groups having 1 to 8 carbon atoms in the alkoxy moiety, such as methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, butoxycarbonyl, pentyloxycarbonyl, hexyloxycarbonyl, cyclopropyloxycarbonyl, 15 cyclobutyloxycarbonyl, cyclopentyloxycarbonyl, cyclohexyloxycarbonyl, cycloheptyloxycarbonyl, cyclooctyloxycarbonyl, etc.

- (v) substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl carbonyl groups.
- 20 Examples thereof are cycloalkylcarbonyl groups optionally substituted with halogen atom, hydroxy group, lower alkoxyl group or lower alkyl group and having 3 to 8 carbon atoms in the cycloalkyl ring, such as cyclopropylcarbonyl, cyclobutylcarbonyl,
- 25 cyclopentylcarbonyl, cyclohexylcarbonyl,

cycloheptylcarbonyl, cyclooctylcarbonyl, 2-chlorocyclo-hexylcarbonyl, 3-hydroxycyclopentylcarbonyl, 3-methyl-cyclohexylcarbonyl, 4-methoxycyclohexylcarbonyl, etc.

(vi) lower alkenyl (or lower alkynyl) carbonyl
5 groups.

Examples thereof are carbonyl groups having  $C_2$ - $C_6$  alkenyl or alkynyl group, such as vinylcarbonyl, allylcarbonyl, 2-butenylcarbonyl, 3-butenylcarbonyl, 1-methylallylcarbonyl,

- 2-pentenylcarbonyl, 3-hexenylcarbonyl, ethynylcarbonyl,
  propynylcarbonyl, 2-butynylcarbonyl, 1-methyl3-pentynylcarbonyl, 4-hexynylcarbonyl, etc.
- 18) Lower alkylenedioxy groups include, for example, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylenedioxy groups such as
  15 methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, trimethylenedioxy, tetramethylenedioxy, etc.
  - 19) Aryloxycarbonyloxy groups optionally having 1 to 3 substituents such as lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or halogen on the phenyl ring include
- 20 2-methylphenoxycarbonyloxy, 3-methylphenoxycarbonyloxy, 4-methylphenoxycarbonyloxy, 4-ethylphenoxycarbonyloxy, 4-t-butylphenoxycarbonyloxy, 4-hexylphenoxycarbonyloxy, 2,4-dimethylphenoxycarbonyloxy, 2,4,6-trimethylphenoxycarbonyloxy, 2-methoxy-methoxycarbonyloxy, 3-methoxy-
- 25 phenoxycarbonyloxy, 4-methoxyphenoxycarbonyloxy,

4-ethoxyphenoxycarbonyloxy, 4-propoxyphenoxycarbonyloxy, 4-butoxyphenoxycarbonyloxy, 4-pentyloxyphenoxycarbonyloxy, 4-hexyloxyphenoxycarbonyloxy, 2,4-dimethoxyphenoxycarbonyloxy, 2,4,6-trimethoxyphenoxycarbonyloxy, 2-fluorophenoxycarbonyloxy, 3-chlorophenoxycarbonyloxy, 4-bromophenoxycarbonyloxy, 2,4-dichlorophenoxycarbonyloxy, 2,4,6-tribromophenoxycarbonyloxy and the like.

- 20) Aroyloxy groups include benzoyloxy, 10 1-naphthoyloxy, 2-naphthoyloxy and the like.
- Aroyloxy groups having 1 to 3 sub-21) stituents such as lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halogen or nitro on the phenyl ring include 2-chlorobenzoyloxy, 3-chlorobenzoyloxy, 4-chlorobenzoyloxy, 2,4-dichloro-15 benzoyloxy, 3,4,5-trichlorobenzoyloxy, 2-fluorobenzoyloxy, 4-fluorobenzoyloxy, 4-bromobenzoyloxy, 2-methylbenzoyloxy, 3-methylbenzoyloxy, 4-methylbenzoyloxy, 2,4-dimethylbenzoyloxy, 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyloxy, 4-ethylbenzoyloxy, 4-butylbenzoyloxy, 4-methyl-1-20 naphthoyloxy, 2-nitrobenzoyloxy, 3-nitrobenzoyloxy, 4-nitrobenzoyloxy, 2,4-dinitrobenzoyloxy, 3,4-dinitrobenzoyloxy, 4-nitro-1-naphthoyloxy, 2-methoxybenzoyloxy, 3-methoxybenzoyloxy, 4-methoxybenzoyloxy, 3,4,5trimethoxybenzoyloxy, 4-ethoxybenzoyloxy, 4-butoxy-
- 25 benzoyloxy, 4-methoxy-1-naphthoyloxy and the like.

- 22) Alkylidene moieties of alkylidenedioxy groups include methylene, ethylidene, propylidene, butylidene, pentylidene, hexylidene and the like.
- 23) Arylidene moieties of arylidenedioxy
  5 groups include bendylidene, 1-phenylethylidene,
  1-naphthylmethylene, 2-naphthylmethylene and the like.
- 24) Lower alkoxycarbonyl groups include C2-C7 straight or branched chain alkoxycarbonyl groups such as methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, butoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, pentyloxycarbonyl, hexyloxycarbonyl, etc.
  - 25) Di(lower alkyl)amino groups include dimethylamino, methylethylamino, etc.
- 26) Phenyl-lower alkenyl groups include phenyl C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl groups such as 2-phenylethylenyl, 3-phenyl-l-propenyl, 3-phenyl-2-propenyl, 4-phenyl-1-butenyl, 4-phenyl-2-butenyl, 4-phenyl-3-butenyl,
- 20 5-phenyl-4-pentenyl, 6-phenyl-5-hexenyl, etc.
  - 27) Phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkoxy groups include phenylalkoxyalkoxy groups in which the alkoxy moieties have 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as 1-benzyloxymethoxy, 1-benzyloxyethoxy,
- 25 2-benzyloxyethoxy, 3-benzyloxypropoxy,

4-benzyloxybutoxy, 5-benzyloxypentoxy,
6-benzyloxyhexyloxy, α-phenethyloxymethoxy,
β-phenethyloxymethoxy, 3-phenylpropoxymethoxy,
4-phenylbutyloxymethoxy, 5-phenylpentyloxymethoxy,
6-phenylhexylmethoxy, 2-(β-phenethyloxy) ethoxy, etc.

Processes for preparing the pyridine derivatives to be used in this invention will be described below in detail.

The pyridine derivatives of this invention

10 can be prepared, for example, by the processes as shown
below in Reaction schemes-a to -h.

The pyridine compounds having the formula (1) in which at least one of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> is acyloxy group can be prepared by acylating the corresponding compounds having hydroxy group corresponding to the acyloxy group. Preferred example thereof is shown in the reaction scheme-a below.

## Reaction scheme-a

wherein R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are as defined above, R<sup>1a</sup> and R<sup>3a</sup> are each acyl, R<sup>0</sup> is hydrogen atom, lower alkyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, phthalidyl, carbamoyl, lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl-carbamoyl, phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, phenyl-carbamoyl which may have substituent on the phenyl ring, lower alkyl-carbamoyl, carboxy-lower alkyl-carbamoyl, lower alkyl-thio-lower alkyl or lower alkenyl, and R<sup>3d</sup> is hydrogen or acyl.

group of a compound (4) is acylated. The acylation can be carried out by conventional methods usually employed for acylation. For example, any of the acid halide method, acid anhydride method, mixed acid anhydride method and N,N-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide method (DCC method) is available in this invention. Of these methods, the acid halide method, acid anhydride method and N,N-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide method (DCC method) are advantageously conducted.

According to the acid halide method, an acyl halide is reacted with the compound (4) in a suitable solvent in the presence of an acid scavenger to afford the desired compound (5) or compound (6). Acyl halides which can be used in the acylation can be any of fluoride, chloride, bromide and iodide of the acyl group

to be introduced. Examples of useful acid scavengers are sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, pyridine, trimethylamine, triethylamine, dimethylaniline, diethylaniline, etc. Solvents useful in the process 5 can be any of those which do not adversely affect the reaction and which include, for example, aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, etc.; halogenated hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride. chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, etc.; ethers such as 10 diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, etc.; and other solvents such as ethyl acetate, N,N-dimethylformamide, acetone, acetonitrile, pyridine, dimethyl sulfoxide, etc. The amount of the acyl halide to be used may be at least about 0.5 mole, preferably about 15 0.5 to about 5 moles, per mole of the compound (4). The use of 0.5 to 1.5 moles of the acyl halide affords monoacyloxy product (5) and the use of over 1.5 moles leads to diacyloxy product (6). The reaction is carried out at a temperature of ice cooling to ap-20 proximately the boiling point of the solvent, preferably room temperature to about 80°C, and is completed in about 5 minutes to about 50 hours, preferably about 3 to about 15 hours. Also usable as the starting material are the compounds in which the

25 hydrogen atom of free hydroxyl group in the compound

(4) is substituted with alkali metal.

The acid anhydride method can be performed by heating the compound (4) and an acid anhydride in a suitable solvent. Useful acid anhydrides are those

5 which correspond with the acyl group to be introduced and which include, for example, acetic anhydride, propionic anhydride, butyric anhydride, benzoic anhydride, etc. The amount of the acid anhydride to be used is at least 0.5 mole, preferably about 1 to about

10 3 moles, per mole of the compound (4). The reaction can be conducted under the conditions including solvents, reaction temperature and reaction time which are similar to those in the acid halide method stated hereinbefore.

The N,N-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide method (DCC method) is effected by heating the compound (4) and a carboxylic acid in a suitable solvent in the presence of a condensing agent. Useful carboxylic acids are those which correspond with the acyl group to be

20 introduced and which include, for example, acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, benzoic acid, etc.

Exemplary of the condensing agent are N,N-dialkyl-carbodiimide (N,N-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, etc.) and the like. The other reaction conditions

25 similar to those in the acid halide method can be

employed in this method.

The compound (5) obtained above can be also made into a compound (6) by repeating the foregoing acylation.

in which the nitrogen atom at the 1-position on the pyridine ring has a group -CONHR<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is as defined below) as a substituent can be prepared by reacting an isocyanate compound (R<sup>6</sup>NCO) with the corresponding compounds in which at least one of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> is hydroxy and the nitrogen atom at 1-position has no substituent. Preferred example thereof is shown in the reaction scheme-b below.

## Reaction scheme-b

15 
$$\begin{array}{c} R^2 \\ R^3 \\ R^5 \\ R^5 \\ R^5 \\ R^6 \\ R^7 \\ R^6 \\ R^6 \\ R^6 \\ R^8 \\ R^6 \\ R^8 \\ R$$

wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above

20 and R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen atom, lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower
alkyl, phenyl which may have substituent on the phenyl
ring, carboxy-lower alkyl or lower alkyl.

In this process, an isocyanate compound (R<sup>6</sup>NCO) is caused to act on a compound (7) in a suitable solvent in the presence of a basic compound to

obtain a compound (8). Preferable examples of the isocyanate compounds are lower alkyl isocyanates.

Examples of the basic compound useful in this reaction are triethylamine and like amines, sodium carbonate,

5 potassium carbonate and like alkali metal carbonates,

pyridine, etc. The amount of isocyanate compound to be used is at least about 0.5 mole, preferably about 1.0 to about 2.0 moles, per mole of the compound (7).

The reaction can be conducted under the conditions including solvents, reaction temperature and reaction time which are similar to those used in the acid chloride method of the Reaction scheme-a.

Of the compounds (7) used as the starting material in the reaction, those in which R<sup>3</sup> and (or)

R<sup>5</sup> are acyloxy can be produced by subjecting a compound having hydroxy group as R<sup>3</sup> and (or) R<sup>5</sup> to the acylation in accordance with the reaction shown in Reaction scheme-a.

The compound (8) wherein R<sup>6</sup> is carboxy
20 lower alkyl can be also prepared by subjecting the

corresponding compound (8) with lower alkoxycarbonyllower alkyl as R<sup>6</sup> to a usual hydrolysis.

wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^{3d}$  and  $R^4$  are as defined above,  $R^{1b}$  and  $R^{3b}$  are each tri-lower alkylsilyl, and  $R^1$  and  $R^{3d}$  must not be hydroxy group at the same time.

In this process, an acyl halide is allowed to 5 act on bis(tri-lower alkylsilyloxy)pyridine derivative (9) to give the desired acyloxy compound (10). Solvents useful in the reaction can be any of those which do not adversely affect the reaction and which include, for example, halogenated hydrocarbons such as 10 methylene chloride, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride, etc.; aromatic hydrocarbons such as acetonitrile, benzene and toluene, etc.; ethers such as dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, etc. Acyl halides useful in the reaction can be any of fluoride, chloride, bromide and iodide of the acyl group to be introduced. The amount of the acyl halide to be used is at least 0.5 mole per mole of the compound (9). preparing a monoacyloxy product, it is preferred to use 20 0.5 to 1.5 moles of the acyl halide per mole of the compound (9). The content of acyl halide in excess of 1.5 moles affords a diacyloxy product. The reaction is usually carried out at room temperature to nearly the boiling point of the solvent and completed in about 10 25 minutes to about 30 hours, preferably about 1 to about

6 hours.

The reaction can be also effected in the presence of a Lewis acid, ammonia or amine in a catalytic amount. In the presence or absence of a

5 Lewis acid, a 4-monoacyloxy product can be produced by the reaction as the main product, while in the presence of ammonia or amine, a 2-monoacyloxy product can be obtained as such. Exemplary of Lewis acids are stannic chloride, aluminum chloride, etc. and representative of amines are primary, secondary and tertiary amines such as monomethylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, etc. Reaction scheme-d

wherein R<sup>1a</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3a</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are as defined above. The acylation of a compound (11) or compound 25 (12) in this process can be performed in the same manner as in the acylation in Reaction scheme-a.

The hydrolysis of a compound (13) (diacyloxy product) can be effected under acidic or basic conditions. Under acidic conditions, the hydrolysis can be performed by causing at least 0.5 mole of a protic compound to act on the compound (13), examples of the protic compound being water, alcohol, phenol and the like compounds having hydroxyl group, methyl mercaptan, ethyl mercaptan and like thiols,

- nonomethylamine, dimethylamine, aniline and like primary and secondary amines, etc. The protic compound present in the system can be used as the solvent. It is also possible to conjointly use a solvent capable of being homogeneously mixed with the protic compound,
- such as acetone, acetonitrile, ethyl acetate, ethers such as diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and the like, halogenated hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride, chloroform and the like, aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene and the like,
- 20 etc. The reaction can be conducted at a temperature of ice cooling to approximately the boiling point of the solvent, preferably room temperature to about 10°C, taking a period of time ranging from about 5 minutes to about 30 hours, preferably about 30 minutes to about 15 hours.

The hydrolysis under basic conditions can be effected in an alkaline solution at a temperature of ice cooling to approximately the boiling point of the solvent, preferably room temperature to about 100°C, 5 taking a time period of about 5 minutes to about 30 hours, preferably about 1 to about 15 hours. Examples of useful alkaline solutions are solutions of hydroxide or carbonate or like salt of alkali metal such as lithium, sodium, potassium, etc. or hydroxide or 10 carbonate or like salt of alkaline earth metal such as magnesium, calcium, etc. dissolved in water and/or an organic solvent. The alkaline substance can be used in an amount of at least equimolecular with the compound (13). Examples of useful organic solvents are acetone, 15 acetonitrile, ethyl acetate, ethers such as diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and the like, halogenated hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride, chloroform and the like, aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene and the like, etc.

20

## Reaction scheme-e

5
$$R^2$$
 $R^4$ 
 $R^4$ 
 $R^4$ 
 $R^2$ 
 $R^4$ 
 $R^4$ 
 $R^2$ 
 $R^4$ 
 $R^4$ 

15

wherein  $R^{1a}$ ,  $R^{2}$ ,  $R^{3a}$  and  $R^{4}$  are as defined above.

In this process, a pyridone derivative (15)

20 is reacted with a compound (14), i.e. diacyloxy
compound in a suitable solvent to give a compound (16)
and/or compound (17), i.e. monoacyloxy product.

Solvents useful in this reaction can be any of those
which do not adversely affect the reaction and which

25 include, for example, acetone, acetonitrile, ethyl

acetate, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, N,N-dimethylformamide, etc. The amount of the pyridone derivative
(15) to be used is at least about 0.5 mole, preferably
about 1 mole, per mole of the compound (14). The

5 reaction is carried out at room temperature to the
boiling point of the solvent, taking a time period of
about 10 minutes to about 50 hours, preferably about 5
to about 20 hours. Trimethylamine, triethylamine or
like amine can be added to the reaction system in an
amount of about 0.1 to about 10 moles per mole of the
compound (14).

The pyridine compounds having the formula (1) in which the nitrogen atom at 1-position of the pyridine ring has as a substituent a group R<sup>7</sup>, which

15 is as defined below, can be prepared by silylating the corresponding compounds in which at least one of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> is hydroxy and the nitrogen atom at 1-position has no substituent and then alkylating the silylated compound. Further, the desired compounds

20 can also be prepared by acylation of the hydroxy group of the alkylated compounds. Preferred examples thereof are shown in reaction schemes f to h below.

wherein R<sup>1b</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3d</sup>, R<sup>3a</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are as
defined above, R<sup>3c</sup> is trialkylsilyl or acyl, and R<sup>7</sup>
is lower alkyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl,
lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, phthalidyl, or phenyl-lower
alkoxy-lower alkyl.

In the first stage of the process, an 10 alkylating agent is reacted with a compound (18) in a suitable solvent to alkylate the compound at the N-position of the pyridine ring. Examples of solvents useful in the reaction are ethers such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran and dioxane; halogenated 15 hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride and chloroform; armatic hydrocarbons such as benzene and toluene; and other solvents such as acetonitrile, acetone, ethyl acetate; etc. Exemplary of useful alkylating agents are methyl chloride, ethyl bromide and like halogenated lower alkyl and groups  $R^8$ -CO-O- $R^{7a}$  wherein  $R^8$  is 20 lower alkyl, and R<sup>7a</sup> is tetrahydrofuranyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, phthalidyl or phenyl-lower alkoxylower alkyl. The amount of the alkylating agent to be used is about 0.5 to about 5 moles, preferably about 1 25 to about 2 moles, per mole of the compound (18). The

reaction is carried out at a temperature of ice cooling to approximately the boiling point of the solvent, preferably room temperature to about 60°C, taking a time period of about 10 minutes to 30 hours, preferably about 1 to about 4 hours. It is preferred to add a catalytic amount of Lewis acids to the reaction system.

In the latter stage of the process, the free hydroxyl group of a compound (19) wherein R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen atom is acylated and the acylation is performed in the same manner as that in Reaction scheme-a.

wherein  $R^{1b}$ ,  $R^{2}$ ,  $R^{3b}$  and  $R^{4}$  are as defined above.

In this process, a silylating agent is reacted with a compound (21) in a suitable solvent to silylate the compound at the 2- and 4-positions or 2- and 6-positions of the pyridine ring at the same time. Examples of silylating agents useful in the silylation are 1,1,1,3,3,3,-hexamethyldisilazane and

the like bis(trialkylsilyl)amines, trimethylchlorosilane, dimethyl-t-butyl chlorosilane and like halogenated trialkylsilanes, N,O-bistrimethyl acetamide and like silylated acetamides, etc. The amount of the 5 silylating agent to be used is at least about 2 moles per mole of the compound (21). When using the halogenated trialkylsilane as the silylating agent, it is preferred to use at least 2 moles of triethylamine, trimethylamine or like amine or pyridine per mole of 10 the silylating agent. Solvents useful in the reaction can be any of those which do not adversely affect the reaction. When using, for example, the halogenated trialkylsilanes, silylated acetamides or like silvlating agent, diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran or like ethers, methylene chloride, chloroform or like halogenated hydrocarbons, acetonitrile, etc. can be used as the solvent. using bis(trialkylsilyl)amines as the silylating agent, the silylating agent per se is usable as the solvent, although the above organic solvents can also be used. 20 The reaction is carried out at room temperature to approximately the boiling point of the solvent, preferably more or less the boiling point of the solvent, taking a time period of about 10 minutes to about 24 hours, preferably about 1 to about 15 hours.

### Reaction scheme-h

10 wherein  $R^{1b}$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^{3a}$  and  $R^4$  are as defined above.

In this process, a compound (23) is silylated. The silylation is conducted under the same conditions as in Reaction scheme-g except that the silylating agent is used in an amount at least equimolecular with the compound (23).

There will be described below in detail the process for preparing a novel active ingredient (i.e. the compound (3)) for an anti-cancer agent, the active ingredient having an antitumor activity which can be increased by the pyridine derivative of this invention.

The compound (3) can be prepared, for example, by the processes shown below in Reaction schemes-i to -m.

## Reaction scheme-i

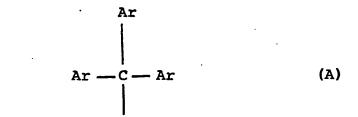
wherein R<sup>g</sup> is as defined above, at least one of R<sup>1e</sup>

and R<sup>1f</sup> is hydrogen atom and the other is acyl or
protective group, R is phenyl-lower alkyl which may
have a substituent selected from the group consisting
of lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halogen atom and
carboxyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl, di(lower alkyl)amino,

phenyl-lower alkyl having lower alkylenedioxy or phenyl
as a substituent, phenyl-lower alkenyl or naphthyllower alkyl, R<sup>e</sup> and R<sup>f</sup> are as defined above and X
is halogen atom.

The protective groups represented by  $R^{1e}$  or 25  $R^{1f}$  include the following groups.

(a) Triaryl-substituted methyl groups represented by the formula

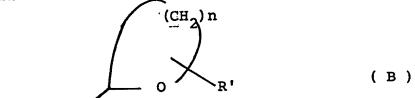


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wherein Ar is aryl. Exemplary of such a group is a methyl group substituted with three aryl groups such as phenyls which may have halogen atom, nitro, lower alkyl or lower alkoxyl as the substituent.

(b) Cyclic ether residue groups represented by the formula



wherein R' is lower alkyl, and n is 2 or 3. Examples of such groups are 2-tetrahydrofuranyl and 2-tetrahydropyranyl.

- 20 (c) Lower alkoxymethyl groups such as methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl and hexyloxymethyl.
  - (d) Tri(lower alkyl) silyl groups such as trimethylsilyl and t-butyldimethylsilyl.

The reaction is conducted by reacting a 25 compound (25) with a phenyl-lower alkyl halide (RX) to

substitute the desired group R for the hydrogen atom at the 3'- or 5'-position of the compound (25), followed by a reaction for removing the acyl group when required, to obtain a compound (26).

The reaction for introducing the group R is conducted under the usual dehydrohalogenation conditions. The hydrogen halide removing agent to be used can be any of various basic compounds which are generally used for such reactions. Examples of useful compounds are sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium hydrogencarbonate, potassium hydrogencarbonate, alkali metals such as sodium and potassium, alkali metal hydrides such as sodium hydride and potassium hydride,

The reaction can be conducted in the presence of a solvent or in the absence thereof. Examples of useful solvents are usual inert solvents such as water, ethers such as tetrahydrofuran (THF) and dioxane,

20 aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene and chlorobenzene, ketones such as acetone and methyl ethyl ketone, nitriles such as acetonitrile and propionitrile, etc.

While the ratio of the phenyl-lower alkyl 25 halide (RX) to the compound (25) is not limited

specifically but is widely variable, usually at least about 1 mole, preferably about 1 to about 5 moles, of the latter is used per mole of the former. The reaction temperature is not limited specifically either but is widely variable. It is, however, usually 0 to 100°C, preferably room temperature to 80°C. The reaction is carried out usually for about 30 minutes to about 64 hours, preferably about 1 to about 5 hours.

When the compound obtained by the above 10 reaction has a protective group at the 3'- or 5'-position, the desired compound (26) can be obtained by subsequently subjecting the product to a reaction for removing the protective group. This reaction is carried out usually in a solvent, using a suitable amount of a catalyst which is commonly used for acid 15 hydrolysis reactions. Examples of suitable catalysts are inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and perchloric acid, and organic acids including lower alkanoic acids such as formic acid, acetic acid and propionic acid, benzoic acid, organosulfonic acids 20 such as methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid and 4-methylbenzenesulfonic acid. Examples of useful solvents are usual inert solvents including water, lower alcohols such as methanol, 25 ethanol and isopropanol, ketones such as acetone and

methyl ethyl ketone, ethers such as diethyl ether, THF and dioxane, aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene and chlorobenzene, lower alkanoic acids such as acetic acid and propionic acid, and mixtures of such solvents. The reaction temperature is not limited specifically but is suitably determined from a wide range. Usually it is 0 to 100°C, preferably room temperature to about 80°C. The reaction takes about 3 minutes to about 20 hours. The acid is usually used in a catalytic amount to an excessive amount, preferably in an excessive amount.

When the compound (26) prepared by the process of the scheme-i has acyl at least at one of the 3-, 3'- and 5'-positions, the compound is subjected to a hydrolysis reaction, whereby one or all of the acyl groups can be converted to hydrogen. The hydrolysis reaction is carried out under the usual conditions for acid or alkali hydrolysis. The catalyst to be used for this reaction can be any one of those which are commonly used for acid or alkali hydrolysis. Typical of these catalysts are basic compounds such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and barium hydroxide, and inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and nitric acid. The amount of catalyst to be used is not limited specifically but is suitably

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variable over a wide range. Generally, the reaction proceeds advantageously in a solvent. A wide variety of usual inert solvents are usable for this purpose. Examples of useful solvents are water, lower alcohols such as methanol, ethanol and propanol, ketones such as acetone and methyl ethyl ketone, and mixtures of such solvents. The reaction temperature is not limited specifically but is suitably determined from a wide range. It is usually 0 to 100°C, preferably room temperature to about 80°C. The reaction takes about 30 minutes to about 10 hours.

# Reaction scheme-j

25 wherein one of R<sup>2e</sup> and R<sup>2f</sup> is the same as the group

R defined above, the other is hydrogen atom, acyl or a protective group,  $R^{1g}$  is acyl, and  $R^{1}$  and  $R^{2}$  are as defined above.

The acylation reaction, wherein acyl is

introduced into the 3-position of the pyrimidine
skeleton, can be conducted by a usual process, e.g.,
the acid chloride process. With the acid chloride
process, an acyl halide (R<sup>1g</sup>X) is caused to act on
the compound (27) in a suitable solvent in the presence

- of an acid scavenger to give the desired compound (28).

  Examples of useful acid scavengers are sodium

  hydrogencarbonate, sodium carbonate, potassium

  carbonate, pyridine, triethylamine, etc. Examples of

  useful solvents are benzene, chloroform, methylene
- tetrahydrofuran, etc. The acyl halide is used in an amount of at least about one mole, preferably about 1 to about 3 moles, per mole of the compound (27). The reaction temperature is usually -30 to 100°C,
- 20 preferably room temperature to about 80°C. The reaction takes about 20 minutes to about 20 hours.

When the compound (27) to be reacted has a free hydroxyl group at its 3'- or 5'-position, acylation takes place also at such position simultaneously with acylation at the 3-position.

Accordingly, it is desirable to protect the hydroxyl group at the 3'- or 5'-position before acylation and to remove the protective group after the acylation. The reaction for introducing the protective group will be described later. The reaction to remove the protective group can be carried out by the same method as already described for the reaction scheme-i.

## Reaction scheme-k

wherein R<sup>e</sup> and R<sup>f</sup> are as defined above, A is tri(lower alkyl)silyl, B is lower alkanoyl, one of R<sup>3e</sup> and R<sup>3f</sup> is the same as the group R defined above and the other is the same as the group A or acyl.

According to the above trialkylsilylation reaction, bis-N,O-tri(lower alkyl)silylacetamide is

5 reacted with a compound (29) to obtain a compound (30), which is then reacted with 2-lower alkanoyloxytetra-hydrofuran to give a compound (31) (tetrahydrofurany-lation).

In a suitable inert solvent at about 0 to about 100°C, preferably at room temperature to about 50°C for 30 minutes to 6 hours. Examples of suitable solvents are ethers such as dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, etc., aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene etc., dimethyl
15 formamide, dimethylsulfoxide, acetonitrile, etc. The bis-N,0-tri(lower alkyl)silylacetamide may be used in an amount of at least one equivalent, preferably 1 to 2 equivalents, per functional group to be reacted therewith.

The subsuquent tetrahydrofuranylation reaction is carried out in a solvent as exemplified above at about 0 to about 100°C, preferably at room temperature to about 50°C for 30 minutes to 6 hours.

2-Lower alkanoyloxytetrahydrofuran is used in an amount of at least one mole, preferably 1 to 2 moles, per mole

of the compound (30). This reaction proceeds advantageously when the reaction system contains a Lewis acid, such as stannic chloride (SnCl<sub>4</sub>), aluminum chloride or zinc chloride, usually in an amount of at least 0.1 mole based on the compound (30).

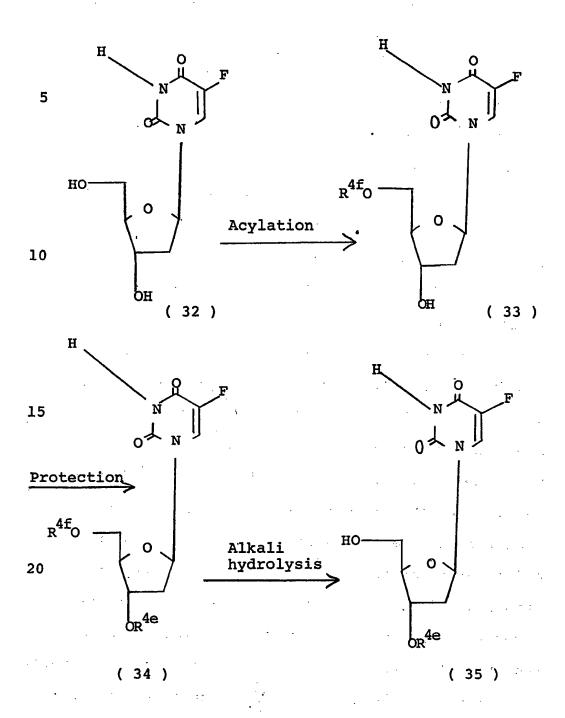
When the compound (30) used for the tetrahydrofuranylation reaction contains tri(lower alkyl)silyl as R<sup>3e</sup> or R<sup>3f</sup>, the product is subsequently subjected to a reaction to remove this group, whereby the desired compound (31) is obtained. This reaction is carried out in the same manner as the reaction already stated for the reaction scheme-i for the removal of the protective group.

The compound having the protective group in

15 Reaction scheme-i can be prepared, for example, by the

processes as shown below in Reaction schemes-1 and -m.

# Reaction scheme-1



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wherein R<sup>4f</sup> is acyl and R<sup>4e</sup> is a protective group.

For the acylation of a compound (32), any of usual acylation processes are usable, such as the acid halide process, acid anhydride process, mixed acid anhydride process, N,N-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide process (DCC process), etc., among which the acid anhydride process is advantageous.

The acid anhydride process is conducted by heating the compound (32) with an acid anhydride in a 10 suitable solvent. The acid anhydride to be used is the anhydride of an acid corresponding to the acyl group to be introduced into the 5'-position of the compound (32). Examples of such anhydrides are acetic anhydride, propionic anhydride, butyric anhydride, 15 benzoic anhydride, etc. These acid anhydrides are preferably used in an amount of about 1 to about 1.5 moles, per mole of the compound (32). Examples of useful solvents are various inert solvents including pyridine, halogenated hydrocarbons such as chloroform 20 and dichloromethane, ethers such as dioxane and THF, aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene and toluene, dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), acetonitrile, etc. The reaction temperature is usually about -30°C to about 80°C. The reaction takes about 1 to about 6 hours. The reaction can be carried out 25

advantageously in the presence of a basic compound.

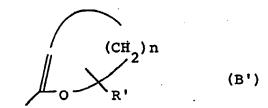
Examples of useful basic compounds are organic bases such as pyridine, triethylamine, N,N-dimethylaniline and like tertiary amines, sodium acetate, etc. and inorganic basic compounds such as sodium hydrogencarbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium acetate, etc.

The above reaction gives as the main product a compound (33) wherein the 5'-position is acylated and also as a minor product a compound wherein the 3'-position is acylated.

The compound (33) resulting from the reaction is then subjected to a reaction to protect the hydroxyl group at the 3'-position. By this reaction, the

15 protective group mentioned with respect to Reaction scheme-i is introduced into the 3'-position of the compound (33). Useful reagents for introducing the protective group are triaryl-substituted methyl halides for giving a protective group represented by the

20 formula (A), unsaturated cyclic ethers for giving a protective group in the formula (B), which are represented by the formula



25

wherein R' and n are the same as those in the formula
(B), lower alkoxymethyl halides and tri(lower
alkyl)silyl halides.

The protective group-introducing reaction wherein such a halide is used is conducted in the same manner as the hydrogen halide removing reaction shown in Reaction scheme-i. However, it is desirable that the reagent is used in an amount of 1 to 2 moles, preferably 1 to 1.5 moles, per mole of the compound (33), and that the reaction temperature is -30°C to 80°C.

The protective group-introducing reaction wherein as unsaturated cyclic ether of the formula (B') is used is conducted in the presence of an acid catalyst in an aprotic inert solvent such as THF, dioxane or acetonitrile. Examples of useful acid catalysts are hydrohalogenic acids such as hydrogen bromide and hydrogen chloride, and Lewis acids such as aluminum chloride, boron fluoride and zinc chloride. The reaction can be preferably conducted using 1 to 1.5 moles of the reagent per mole of the compound (33) at -30°C to 60°C for about 2 to about 5 hours.

The reaction to remove the acyl group from the 5'-position of the resulting product (34) is conducted under the conditions of alkali hydrolysis, i.e. under

the same conditions as the hydrolysis reaction for Reaction scheme-i wherein a basic compound is used as a catalyst.

### Reaction scheme-m

15 wherein R<sup>4e</sup> is as defined above.

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This reaction introduces a protective group directly into the compound (32), giving a compound (36) having the protective group at the 5'-position. The reaction is conducted under the same conditions as in Reaction scheme-1.

The processes of the schemes-1 and -m afford starting compounds having an acyl group or protective group at the 3'- or 5'-position.

For use in increasing the anti-cancer 25 activity of an anti-cancer compound, the pyridine

derivative having the formula (1) to be used in this invention may be formulated into a preparation which is administered to cancer patients with an anti-cancer compound.

The composition of this invention for 5 increasing the anti-cancer activity of an anti-cancer compound may comprise an effective amount of the pyridine derivative of the formula (1) and a pharmaceutically effective amount of the anti-cancer 10 compound. In this case, the composition is formulated so that the pyridine derivative and the anti-cancer compound are administered in the form of a single preparation comprising the pyridine derivative and the anti-cancer compound, or in the form of two prepara-15 tions for separate doses, namely one comprising the pyridine derivative and the other comprising the anti-cancer compound. In either case, the derivative of this invention is used in an amount of about 0.1 to about 10 moles, preferably about 0.5 to about 1.5 moles, per mole of the anticancer compound. 20

Pharmaceutical preparations for increasing anti-cancer activity of an anti-cancer compound according to this invention can be formulated into a usual form by using diluents and excipients commonly used, such as fillers, extenders, binders, wetting

agents, disintegrating agents, surfactants, lubricants and the like. Administration unit forms of the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention can be varied and selected so as to meet various therapeutical purposes. Typical forms of the pharmaceutical compositions can be exemplified such as tablets, pills, powders, liquids, suspensions, emulsions, granules, capsules, suppositories, injections (liquids, suspensions and others), ointments and the like. In shaping 10 into the form of tablets, those known as the carriers in this field can widely be applied for example, excipients such as lactose, purified sugar, sodium chloride, glucose, urea, starch, calcium carbonate, kaolin, crystalline cellulose, silicic acid and others; 15 binders such as water, ethanol, propanol, simple syrup, a glucose solution, starch solution, gelatin solution, carboxymethyl cellulose, shellac, methyl cellulose, potassium phaphate, polyvinylpyrrolidone and others; disintegrating agents such as dried starch, sodium 20 alginate, agar-agar powder, laminaran powder, sodium hydrogen carbonate, calcium carbonate, a fatty acid ester of polyoxyethylene sorbitan, sodium laurylsulfate, monoglyceride of stearic acid, starch, lactose and others; disintegration inhibitors such as purified

sugar, stearing cacao butter, hydrogenated oils and

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others; absorption accelerators such as quaternary ammonium base, sodium laurylsulfate and others; wetting agents such as glycerin, starch and others; adsorption accelerators such as starch, lactose, kaolin,

- bentonite, colloidal silicic acid and others; and lubricants such as purified talc powder, stearic acid salts, boric acid powder, polyethylene glycol and others can be exemplified. If necessary, the tablets can further be coated with usual coating film to make
- them into coated tablets, for example sugar-coated tablets, gelatin film-coated tablets, enteric film-coated tablets, film-coated tablets, or double-layered tablets, multiple-layered tablets and others. In shaping into the form of pills, those known
- as the carriers in this field can widely be applied for example, excipients such as glucose, lactose, starch, cacao butter, hydrogenated vegetable oils, kaolin, talc and others; binders such as powdered gum arabic, powdered tragacanth gum, gelatin, ethanol and others;
- 20 disintegrating agent such as laminaran, agar-agar powder and others. In shaping into the form of suppositories, those known in this field can widely be applied for example, polyethylene glycol, cacao butter, a higher alcohol, an ester of a higher alcohol,
- 25 gelatin, semi-synthesized glyceride and others.

Capsules are prepared in a conventional manner by admixing the compound of the invention with the foregoing various carrier and encapsulating the mixture into hard-gelatin capsules, soft-gelatin capsules, etc.

- In case of preparing injections, solutions, emulsions and suspensions being prepared are sterilized, and they are preferably isotonic to the blood. In preparing into the form of solutions, emulsions and suspensions, those known as the diluents in this field can widely be
- applied, for example water, ethyl alcohol, macrogol, propylene glycol, ethoxylated isostearyl alcohol, polyoxylated isostearyl alcohol, a polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester and others. In case of preparing isotonic solutions, sufficient amount of
- sodium chloride, glucose or glycerin may be added to make the solution to be isotonic to the blood. The pharmaceutical compositions for injection preparation may further contain usual dissolving agents, buffer solutions, analgesic agents or the like if necessary.
- The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may also contain coloring agents, preservatives, perfumes, seasoning agents, sweetening agents and others, as well as contain other medicines, if necessary. In shaping into the form of pastes, creams and gels,
- 25 diluents such as white vaseline, paraffins, glycerine,

cellulose derivatives, polyethylene glycols, silicones, bentonite and the like can be used.

The amount of the desired product according to the present invention to be contained as the active ingredient in the pharmaceutical composition is not specifically restricted and can be selected from a wide range, generally 1 to 70 % by weight, may be used.

Administration method of the above-mentioned pharmaceutical composition is not specifically restricted 10 and the composition can be administered through a suitable method for the respective types of administration forms, depending upon age of the patient, distinction of the sex and other conditions, conditions of the patient and others. For example, 15 tablets, pills, liquids, suspensions, emulsions, granules and capsules are administered orally; injections are administered intraveneously singly or as a mixture with usual injectable transfusions such as a glucose solution, an amino acids solutions, and others; and if 20 necessary the injections are administered singly intramuscularly, intracutaneously, subcutaneously or intraperitoneally; and the suppositories are administered into rectum.

The dosage of the desired preparations of the present invention may suitably be selected depending

upon the method for administration, age of the patient, distinction of sex and other conditions, and patient's conditions or symptoms, and generally the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention can be administered in an amount of about 0.5 to about 20 mg/kg of the body weight/day, calculated as the antitumor compound (active ingredient), in 1 to 4 divided doses.

The present invention will be described in greater detail with reference to the following reference examples, examples, pharmaceutic tests and preparation examples.

In connectin with the NMR data in the reference examples and examples, the numerals used as a subscript at the right of the symbol "C", "H" or "N" 15 are used to refer to the position in the compound. Thus the term "C<sub>6</sub>-H", for example, refers to the hydrogen bonded to the carbon atom at the 6-position. Similarly the term "C<sub>3</sub>, '4'.'5, -H", for example, denotes the hydrogens bonded to the carbon atoms at the 20 3'-, 4'- and 5'-positions. Also the term "H<sub>1</sub>", for example, refers to the hydrogen bonded to the carbon atom at the 1-position. The term "N<sub>3</sub>-H", for example, refers to the hydrogen bonded to the nitrogen atom at the 3-position.

### Reference Example 1

<Preparation of 5'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine> To a solution of 1.00 g of 5'-0-acetyl-2'deoxy-5-fluoro-3'-0-trityluridine in 30 ml of methanol 5 was added a 1N aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 The reaction mixture was neutralized with acetic acid and concentrated. The concentrate was washed with petroleum ether, dried, and dissolved in a 10 mixture of 20 ml of benzene and 20 ml of dioxane. the solution were added 0.27 ml of benzyl bromide and 0.15 g of potassium hydroxide powder, and the mixture was refluxed overnight. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in 50 ml of 80 % acetic 15 acid, and the solution was left to stand at 80°C for 4 hours. The solvent was distilled off, and the residue was placed on a silica gel column to conduct a gradient elution using chloroform and mixtures of methanol (up to 2 %) and chloroform. The fractions corresponding to 20 5'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine were collected and concentrated. The concentrate was recrystallized from ethanol, giving 0.33 g of the title compound in a yield of 52 %.

M.p. 129-130°C

25 Elementary Analysis: for  $C_{16}^{H}_{17}^{FN}_{2}^{O}_{5}$ 

Calcd. (%): C 57.14; H 5.09; N 8.33

Found (%): C 57.14; H 5.35; N 8.34

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.76 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of D<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>5</sup> 7.95 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6$ -H)

7.34 (5H, s, phenyl-H)

6.15 (1H, t, J = 7Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.33 (1H, bs, 3'-OH, disappeared by addition of D<sub>2</sub>O)

4.34-4.16 (1H, m, C<sub>3</sub>,-H)

4.00-3.89 (1H, m,  $C_{4}$ ,-H)

3.69-3.63 (2H, m, C<sub>5</sub>,-H)

15 2.14 (2H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_2$ ,-H).

#### Reference Example 2

To a mixture of 50 ml of benzene and 50 ml of

<Preparation of 3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine>

dioxane were added 1.00 g of 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-5'-O
trityluridine, 0.30 ml of benzyl bromide and 0.23 g of
potassium hydroxide powder, and the mixture was
refluxed for 25 hours. The insolubles were removed by
filtration and the filtrate was concentrated and the
concentrate was dissolved in 5 ml of 80 % acetic acid.

The solution was left to stand at 80°C for 2 hours.

The solvent was distilled off and the residue was placed on a silica gel column to conduct a gradient elution using chloroform and mixtures of methanol (up to 2 %) and chloroform. The fractions corresponding to

5 3'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine were collected and concentrated. The concentrate was recrystallized from ethanol, giving 0.14 g of the title compound in a yield of 20 %.

M.p. 138-139°C

10 Elementary Analysis: for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>17</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

Calcd. (%): C 57.14; H 5.09; N 8.33

Found (%): C 57.16; H 5.30; N 8.13

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.82 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of D<sub>2</sub>O)

15 8.21 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

7.35 (5H, s, phenyl-H)

6.16 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.22 (1H, bs, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

4.24-4.19 (1H, m, C<sub>3</sub>,-H)

4.09-4.06 (1H, m,  $C_{4}$ ,-H)

3.65-3.53 (2H, m, C<sub>51</sub>-H)

25 2.51-2.16 (2H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H)

<Preparation of 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3'-O-(3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl)uridine>

The title compound was prepared in a yield of

5 23 % in the same manner as in Reference Example 2 except that acetonitrile was used as the reaction solvent in place of the dioxane.

M.p. 186-188°C

Elementary Analysis: for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>17</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>·0.5

10 H<sub>2</sub>O

Calcd. (%): C 52.44; H 4.66; N 7.19

Found (%): C 52.60; H 4.62; N 7.03

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) &:

11.80 (1H, d, J = 5Hz, -NH-, disappeared by addition of

15 D<sub>2</sub>O)

8.18 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

6.90-6.85 (3H, m, phenyl-H)

6.11 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.99 (2H, s, -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-)

20 5.17 (1H, t, J = 5Hz, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition of

D<sub>2</sub>O)

4.42 (2H, s, \( \bigce\_2 - \)

4.18-4.00 (2H, m, C<sub>3</sub>,·C<sub>4</sub>,-H)

25 3.64-3.61 (2H, m, C<sub>5</sub>,-H)

2.30-2.20 (2H, m,  $C_{21}$ -H)

### Reference Examples 4 and 5

<Preparation of 3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine
(Reference Example 4) and 5'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-</pre>

5 fluorouridine (Reference Example 5)>

A 11.4 g quantity of potassium hydroxide was dissolved in a mixture of 350 ml of water and 100 ml of To the mixture were added 10.0 g of 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine and 3.0 ml of benzyl bromide at room 10 temperature with stirring. Then, every 24 hours, 100 ml of 5 % aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide and 3.0 ml of benzyl bromide were added three times to the mixture. Then, the resulting mixture was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was washed twice with 15 200 ml of ether, and the aqueous layer was neutralized with 6N-HCl and concentrated to about 200 ml. concentrate was adjusted to a pH of about 3 to 4 with 6N-HCl and extracted twice with 100 ml of ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was separated, dried 20 over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. oily residue was placed on a silica gel column to conduct a gradient elution using chloroform and mixtures of methanol (up to 2 %) and chloroform. fractions corresponding to 3'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-

25 fluorouridine were collected and concentrated. The

concentrate was recrystallized from ethanol, giving 3.57 g of the desired compound in a yield of 26.1 %. M.p. 138-139°C

Elementary Analysis: for  $C_{16}^{H}_{17}^{FN}_{2}^{O}_{5}$ 

5 Calcd. (%): C 57.14; H 5.09; N 8.33

Found (%): C 57.12; H 5.28; N 8.24

Then the fractions corresponding to 5'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine were collected and concentrated. The concentrate was recrystallized from ethanol, giving 0.40 g of the desired compound in a yield of 2.9 %.

M.p. 129-130°C

Elementary Analysis: for  $^{\rm C}16^{\rm H}17^{\rm FN}2^{\rm O}5$ 

Calcd. (%): C 57.14; H 5.09; N 8.33

15 Found (%): C 57.29; H 5.30; N 8.26

# Reference Examples 6-17

The general procedures of Reference Examples 4 and 5 were followed, thereby giving the following compounds.

20 Reference Example 6

3'-0-(2-fluorobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluoro uridine

Yield 34 %

M.p. 121-123°C

25 NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

8.21 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

6.15 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5 5.26 (1H, bs, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition of 
$$D_2O$$
)
4.60 (2H, s,  $C\underline{H}_2$ -)

Yield 5.2 %

15 M.p.-(oily)

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

7.92 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

20 6.20 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

3'-O-(3-fluorobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-

uridine

5 Yield 27%

M.p. 113-115°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.81 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of D<sub>2</sub>O)

8.21 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

10 7.46-7.01 (4H, m, phenyl-H)

6.17 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_{11}-H$ )

5.22 (1H, bt, J = 5Hz, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition

15

### Reference Example 9

uridine

Yield 5.9%

M.p.-(oily)

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

25 10.4 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

7.92 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

6.28 (1H, bs, 
$$C_1$$
,-H)

4.63-3.51 (6H, m, 
$$C_3$$
,  $C_4$ ,  $C_5$ , -H,  $C_{\underline{H}_2}$ -C $\underline{H}_2$ -)

5 2.49-1.93 (2H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H)

### Reference Example 10

3'-O-(2-bromobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

Yield 33 %

M.p. 122-124°C

10 NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.81 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of D<sub>2</sub>O)

8.20 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

6.15 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

15 5.21 (1H, t, J = 5Hz, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

### Reference Example 11

5'-O-(2-bromobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

Yield 5%

25 M.p.-(oily)

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.78 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

7.91 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

7.69-7.32 (4H, m, phenyl-H)

5 6.15 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.35 (1H, t, J = 7Hz, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

4.60 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>-)

10 4.31-3.42 (4H, m, C<sub>3</sub>, ·4, ·5, -H)

2.20-2.09 (2H, m, C<sub>21</sub>-H)

### Reference Example 12

3'-0-(3-bromobenzy1)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

Yield 19 %

15 M.p. 166-168°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ) &:

11.80 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{(0)}$ )

8.18 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

7.69-7.31 (4H, m, phenyl-H)

20 6.15 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.19 (1H, t, J = 5Hz, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

4.54 (2H, s, \(\bigce\_2\)-C\(\bigce\_2\)-)

25 4.23-4.03 (2H, m, C<sub>3</sub>, ·<sub>4</sub>,-H)

5'-0-(3-bromobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

5 Yield 3 %

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M.p.-(oily)

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) &:

11.90 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{O}$ )

8.00 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

10 7.67-7.34 (4H, m, phenyl-H)

6.12 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.46 (1H, bs, 3'-OH, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{O}$ )

15

2.13 (2H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_2$ ,-H)

### Reference Example 14

20 3'-O-(4-bromobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

Yield 12 %

M.p. 214-217°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.80 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of D20)

25 8.18 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

7.55 and 7.30 (each 
$$2H$$
,  $d$ ,  $J = 8Hz$ , phenyl- $H$ )

6.11 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.19 (1H, t, 
$$J = 5Hz$$
, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition of

Yield 17%

M.p.-(powder)

- NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 15
  - 11.80 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{(0)}$ )

8.18 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_{6}$ -H)

7.48 and 7.30 (each 2H, d, J = 8Hz, phenyl-H)

6.12 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

20 5.18 (1H, t, J = 5Hz, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition of D20)

5'-0-(4-t-butylbenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

Yield 2%

M.p.-(oily)

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

10 11.80 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{(0)}$ )

7.94 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

7.34 and 7.16 (each 2H, d, J = 8Hz, phenyl-H)

6.14 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.31 (1H, bs, 3'-OH, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{O}$ )

15

4.28-3.94 (2H, m, C<sub>3</sub>, -<sub>4</sub>,-H)

3.74-3.64 (2H, m, C<sub>5</sub>,-H)

20 2.13 (2H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_2$ ,-H)

1.27 (9H, s,  $CH_3 \times 3$ )

# Reference Example 17

3'-0-(4-phenylbenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

25 Yield 12 %

M.p. 207-209°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.90 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{O}$ )

8.19 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

5 7.69-7.39 (9H, m, phenyl-H)

6.15 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.25 (1H, t, J = 5Hz, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition of D.O)

10

$$2.26-2.06$$
 (2H, m,  $C_2$ ,-H)

### Reference Examples 18 and 19

15 <Preparation of 3'-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5fluorouridine and 5'-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5fluorouridine>

A 4.0 g quantity of potassium hydroride was dissolved in a mixture of 150 ml of water and 40 ml of 20 dioxane. To the mixture were added 2.00 g of 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine and 5.5 g of 4-chlorobenzyl chloride at room temperature with stirring. Two days later, the same subsequent procedure as in Examples 4 and 5 were conducted and the resulting residue was placed on a 25 silica gel column to conduct a gradient elution using

chloroform and mixtures of methanol (up to 2 %) and chloroform. The fractions corresponding to 3'-0-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine were collected and concentrated, giving 0.50 g of the desired compound in a yield of 17 %.

M.p. 196-198°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.81 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

8.20 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

10 7.38 (4H, s, phenyl-H)

6.14 (1H, t, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_{11}-H$ )

5.21 (1H, bt, J = 5Hz, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

15

4.23-4.14 (1H, m, C<sub>3</sub>,-H)

4.10-4.03 (1H, m, C<sub>4</sub>,-H)

3.71-3.58 (2H, m, C<sub>5</sub>,-H)

2.41-2.02 (2H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H)

20 Elementary Analysis: for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>16</sub>ClFN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

Calcd. (%): C 51.83; H 4.35; N 7.56

Found (%): C 51.82; H 4.60; N 7.41

Then the fractions corresponding to 5'-0
(4-chlorobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine were collected

and concentrated, giving 0.12 g of the desired compound

in a yield of 4.0 % as a powder.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.79 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{(0)}$ )

7.91 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

5 7.38 (4H, s, phenyl-H)

6.13 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.33 (1H, bs, 3'-OH, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

10

4.38-4.21 (1H, m, C<sub>3</sub>,-H)

4.04-3.82 (1H, m, C<sub>4</sub>,-H)

3.78-3.74 (2H, m, C<sub>5</sub>,-H)

2.25-1.98 (2H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H)

15 Elementary Analysis: for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>16</sub>ClFN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

Calcd. (%): C 51.83; H 4.35; N 7.56

Found (%): C 51.73; H 4.80; N 7.97

### Reference Examples 20-22

The general procedures of Reference Examples

20 18 and 19 were followed, thereby giving the following compounds.

#### Reference Example 20

3'-O-(2,4-dichlorobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-

fluorouridine

25 Yield 14 %

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M.p. 88-90°C
```

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.82 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of D20)

8.20 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

5 7.60-7.37 (3H, m, phenyl-H)

6.14 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.21 (1H, t, J = 5Hz, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition of

D<sub>2</sub>0)

4.59 (2H, s, (<u>CH</u><sub>2</sub>-)

10

4.28-4.03 (2H, m, C<sub>3</sub>.4,-H)

3.69-3.60 (2H, m, C<sub>51</sub>-H)

2.37-2.19 (2H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H)

### Reference Example 21

15 5'-0-(2,4-dichlorobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-

fluorouridine

Yield 3.3 %

M.p. 109-111°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

20 11.77 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{O}$ )

7.89 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

7.60-7.36 (3H, m, phenyl-H)

6.14 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.33 (1H, bs, 3'-OH, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

25

4.36-3.83 (2H, m, C<sub>3</sub>, ·4, -H)

3.74-3.60 (2H, m, C<sub>5</sub>,-H)

2.14 (2H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_2$ ,-H)

# 5 Reference Example 22

3'-0-(4-methoxybenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-

fluorouridine

Yield 8.1 %

M.p. 164-166°C

10 NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.81 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{(0)}$ )

8.19 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

7.27 and 6.91 (each 2H, d, J = 8Hz, phenyl-H)

6.12 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

15 5.19 (1H, bt, J = 5Hz, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

20 3.70-3.50 (2H, m, C<sub>5</sub>,-H)

2.31-2.13 (2H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H)

# Reference Example 23

<Preparation of 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3'-(2-methylbenzyl)
uridine>

25 A 1.14 g quantity of potassium hydroxide was

dissolved in a mixture of 33 ml of water and 16 ml of acetonitrile. To the solution were added 1.00 g of 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine and 1.50 g of 2-methylbenzyl bromide at room temperature with stirring. Then the same subsequent procedures as in Examples 4 and 5 were conducted, giving 0.29 g of the title compound in a yield of 20 %.

M.p. 114-116°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

10 11.79 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{(0)}$ )

8.19 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

7.30-7.17 (4H, m, phenyl-H)

6.11 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.19 (1H, t, J = 5Hz, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition

20 2.29-2.21 (5H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H and CH<sub>3</sub>)

Elementary Analysis: for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

Calcd. (%): C 58.28; H 5.46; N 7.99

Found (%): C 58.12; H 5.64; N 8.01

# Reference Examples 24 and 25

The general procedure of Reference Example 23

was followed, thereby giving the following compounds.

#### Reference Example 24

3'-O-(3-methylbenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

5 Yield 23 %

M.p. 129-131°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.80 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

8.19 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

10 7.15 (4H, s, phenyl-H)

6.12 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.18 (1H, t, J = 5Hz, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition of

15

$$3.66-3.61$$
 (2H, m,  $C_5,-H$ )

2.31-2.22 (5H, m, 
$$C_2$$
,-H and  $CH_3$ )

# Reference Example 25

3'-0-(4-methylbenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-

uridine

Yield 21 %

M.p. 178-180°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

 $^{25}$  11.81 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{(0)}$ )

8.18 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

7.30-7.13 (4H, m, phenyl-H)

6.12 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.17 (1H, t, J = 5Hz, 5'-OH, disappeared by addition of

5 <sup>--</sup> D<sub>2</sub>O)

4.20-4.01 (2H, m, C<sub>3</sub>, ·C<sub>4</sub>, -H)

3.65-3.60 (2H, m, C<sub>5</sub>,-H)

2.29-2.12 (5H, m,  $C_2$ )-H and  $CH_3$ )

#### Reference Example 26

10 <Preparation of 3'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-5'-0nicotinoyluridine>

A 0.21 g quantity of nicotinoyl chloride hydrochloride was added to a solution of 0.20 g of 3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine in 10 ml of

- 15 pyridine, and the mixture was left to stand at 80°C for 3 hours. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in 30 ml of ethyl acetate. The solution was washed twice with 20 ml of water. The ethyl acetate layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate
- and concentrated. The concentrate was placed on a silica gel column and eluted with chloroform, giving 0.18 g of the title compound in a yield of 69 %.

M.p. 130-132°C

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

25 11.14 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^0$ )

8.81 (1H, d, 
$$J = 4Hz$$
,  $N - CO$ )

5 8.24 (1H, d, J = 8Hz, 
$$\stackrel{N}{\sim}$$
-CO)

10

6.22 (1H, t, J = 6Hz, 
$$C_1$$
,-H)  
4.71-4.21 (6H, m,  $C_{\pm 2}$ - $C_{\pm 2}$ -,  $C_{3}$ ,  $C_{4}$ ,  $C_{5}$ , -H)

2.75-2.04 (2H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H)

15 Elementary Analysis: for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>20</sub>FN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>

Calcd. (%): C 59.86; H 4.57; N 9.52

Found (%): C 60.01; H 4.56; N 9.58

# Reference Examples 27-38

The general procedure of Reference Example 26

20 were followed, thereby giving the following compounds.

# Reference Example 27

3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-benzoyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

Yield 75 %

25 M.p. 125-127°C

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) &:

11.94 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of D<sub>2</sub>O)

5

6.17 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

10 4.59 (6H, m, 
$$C\underline{H}_2$$
-,  $C_3$ ,  $\cdot_4$ ,  $\cdot_5$ , -H)

2.40-2.27 (2H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H)

### Reference Example 28

3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-phenoxycarbonyl-2'-

15 deoxy-5-fluorouridine

Yield 38%

M.p.-(oily)

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) &:

12.00 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

20 7.95 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

7.55-7.16 (10H, m, phenyl-H)

6.17 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_{1}$ ,-H)

4.56-4.21 (6H, m, 
$$C_{\underline{H}_2}$$
-,  $C_3$ ,  $\cdot_4$ ,  $\cdot_5$ , -H)

25

3'-0-benzyl-5'-0-benzyl-carbonyl-2'-deoxy-5fluorouridine

Yield 42 %

M.p.-(oily)

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

 $^{25}$  10.06 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{(0)}$ )

7.42-7.23 (11H, m, phenyl-H, 
$$C_6$$
-H)

6.15 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5

#### 10 Reference Example 31

3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-ethoxycarbonyl-2'-deoxy-5-

fluorouridine

Yield 37 %

M.p.-(oily)

15 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ:

10.18 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{O}$ )

7.68 (1H, d, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

7.32 (5H, s, phenyl-H)

6.31 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

20

25 1.30 (3H, t, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $-OCH_2CH_3$ )

3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-(3-methylbenzoyl)-2'-deoxy5-fluorouridine

Yield 67 %

5 M.p. 131-133°C

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) &:

9.61 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{O}$ )

10

7.60 (1H, d, J = 6Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

15 6.25 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.55-4.35 (5H, m, 
$$C_3, \cdot_5, -H, \bigcirc C_{\underline{H}_2} - C_{\underline{H}_2}$$

4.28-4.18 (1H, m, 
$$C_4$$
,-H)

### Reference Example 33

3'-0-benzyl-5'-0-(4-n-propoxybenzoyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

25 Yield 78 %

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) &:

9.27 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

5 7.62 (1H, d, J = 6Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

10 6.25 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.55-4.52 (4H, m, 
$$CH_2$$
,  $C_5$ ,-H)

4.45-4.39 (1H, m, C<sub>3.</sub>-H)

15 4.29-4.15 (1H, m, C<sub>4</sub>,-H)

3.97 (2H, t, J = 7Hz,  $-CH_2O-$ )

2.74-2.52, 2.16-1.64 (4H, m,  $CH_3CH_2CH_2-O-$ ,  $C_2$ ,-H)

1.04 (3H, t, J = 7Hz,  $CH_3CH_2$ -)

### Reference Example 34

20 3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-phenoxymethylcarbonyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

Yield 90 %

M.p.-(oily)

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)δ:

25 10.03 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^0$ )

7.58 (1H, d, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_6 - H$ )

7.35-6.77 (10H, m, phenyl-H)

6.22 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.42-4.23 (5H, m, 
$$C_{3}$$
,  $G_{5}$ , -H,  $C_{\underline{H}_{2}}$ -C $\underline{H}_{2}$ -)

3.97-3.84 (1H, m, C<sub>4</sub>,-H)

2.49-2.23, 1.96-1.65 (1H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H)

### 10 Reference Example 35

3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-α-naphthylcarbonyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

Yield 48 %

M.p. 158-160°C

15 NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)δ:

9.20 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{O}$ )

4.68-4.56 (4H, m, 
$$C_5$$
,-H,  $\bigcirc$ - $CH_2$ -)

3'-0-(4-chlorobenzoy1)-5'-0-benzy1-2'-

5 deoxy-5-fluorouridine

Yield 57 %

M.p. 215-217°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.83 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of D<sub>2</sub>O)

10

6.27 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

Yield 63 %

5 NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

10

11.87 (1H, s, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{(0)}$ )
7.93 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6^{(-H)}$ )

6.17 (1H, t, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

15 4.61-4.35 (6H, m, 
$$C_3$$
,  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $A_3$ ,  $A_4$ ,

20 Reference Example 38

Yield 90 %

NMR (CDC1 $_3$ )  $\delta$ :

25 7.67 (1H, d, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

7.28 (5H, s, phenyl-H)

6.22 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5

4.40-4.11 (4H, m, C<sub>3</sub>, ·4, ·5, -H)

2.71-2.46, 2.28-1.93 (5H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H, CH<sub>3</sub>CO-)

### Reference Example 39

<Preparation of 3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3-</pre>

To a solution of 0.50 g of 3'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine in 20 ml of dioxane were added 0.38 ml of trimethylchlorosilane and 1.04 ml of triethylamine, and the mixture was stirred at room 15 temperature for 2 hours. Then, the resulting mixture was left to stand at 60°C for 30 minutes. reaction mixture were added 0.40 g of phenoxycarbonylchloride and 1.00 ml of triethylamine, and the mixture was left to stand at 60°C for 3 hours. The solvent was 20 distilled off and the residue was dissolved in 50 ml of ethyl acetate. Then, the solution was washed with saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride. ethyl acetate layer was separated and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in 30 ml of methanol and 0.5 25 ml of acetic acid was added thereto. The mixture was

left to stand overnight and the resulting mixture was concentrated. The residue was applied to a silica gel column to conduct gradient elution using chloroform and mixtures of methanol (up to 2 %) and chloroform, giving

5 0.58 g of the title compound in a yield of 86 %.

M.p. 110-112°C

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

8.16 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

7.34-7.22 (10H, m, phenyl-H)

10 6.27 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.26-4.17 (2H, m, C<sub>3</sub>, ·<sub>4</sub>,-H)

15 3.95-3.60 (2H, m, C<sub>5</sub>,-H)

2.63-1.98 (2H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H)

Elementary Analysis: for  $C_{23}H_{21}FN_{2}O_{7}$ 

Calcd. (%) C 60.53; H 4.64; N 6.14

Found (%) C 60.60; H 4.72; N 6.08

20 Reference Example 40

The general procedure of Reference Example 39 was followed, thereby giving the following compound.

3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-3-(4-propoxybenzoyl)-

5-fluorouridine

25 Yield 65 %

M.p.-(glassy powder)

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

8.19 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

7.27 (5H, s, 
$$CH_2$$
-)  
6.90 (2H, d, J = 9Hz, O—CO-)

10 6.25 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.20-3.55 (6H, m, 
$$c_3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot -H$$
,  $-CH_2CH_2O-$ )

15 2.57-1.58 (4H, m, 
$$C_2$$
,-H,  $CH_3CH_2CH_2O-$ )

0.99 (3H, t, J = 7Hz, 
$$C\underline{H}_3CH_2$$
-)

# Reference Example 41

<Preparation of 3'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-3-benzoyl-5fluorouridine>

To a solution of 0.50 g of 3'-0-benzyl-2'deoxy-5-fluorouridine in 20 ml of dioxane were added
0.75 ml of trimethylchlorosilane and 2.00 ml of
triethylamine, and the mixture was stirred at room
temperature for 2 hours. Then, the resulting mixture
25 was left to stand at 60°C for 30 minutes. To the

reaction mixture were added 0.42 g of benzoyl bromide and 1.00 ml of triethylamine, and the mixture was left to stand at 60°C for 1 hour. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in 50 ml of ethyl Then, the solution was washed with saturated acetate. aqueous solution of sodium chloride. The ethyl acetate layer was separated and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in 30 ml of methanol and 0.5 ml of acetic acid was added thereto. The mixture was left to stand overnight. The solvent was distilled off and the 10 residue was applied to a silica gel column to conduct gradient elution using chloroform and mixtures of methanol (up to 2 %) and chloroform, giving 0.35 g of the title compound as a powder in a yield of 54 %.

15 M.p.-(glassy powder)

NMR (CDC1 $_3$ )  $\delta$ :

8.19 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ ),

6.24 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5 <Preparation of 5'-O-acetyl-3'-O-benzyl-3-benzoyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine>

To a solution of 0.20 g of 5'-0-acetyl-3'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine in 10 ml of dioxane were added 0.29 g of benzoyl chloride and 0.73 ml of triethylamine, and the mixture was left to stand at 80°C for 2 hours. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in 50 ml of ethyl acetate. The solution was washed with water. The ethyl acetate layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. The concentrate was placed on a silica gel column and eluted with chloroform, giving 0.2 g of the title compound as an oil in a yield of 78 %.

NMR(CDCl<sub>2</sub>)δ:

7.95-7.27 (11H, m, phenyl-H, 
$$C_6$$
-H)

20 6.20 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.45 (2H, s, 
$$-C\underline{H}_2$$
)

Elementary Analysis: for  $C_{25}^{H}_{23}^{FN}_{2}^{O}_{7}$ 

Calcd. (%) C 62.24; H 4.80; N 5.81

Found (%) C 62.34; H 5.06; N 5.77

# Reference Examples 43-53

The general procedure of Reference Example 42 was followed, thereby giving the following compounds.

### Reference Example 43

3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-acetyl-2'-deoxy-3-(4-propoxybenzoyl)-5-fluorouridine

10 Yield 38 %

M.p.-(oily)

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

15 7.75 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

20 6.20 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

25 3.96 (2H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $-OCH_2CH_2CH_3$ )

2.70-1.68 (7H, m, 
$$C_2$$
,-H,  $COCH_3$ ,  $-OCH_2CH_2CH_3$ )  
1.01 (3H, t,  $J = 7Hz$ ,  $-O(CH_2)_2CH_3$ )

3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-acetyl-2'-deoxy-3-(4-chloro-

5 benzoyl)-5-fluorouridine

Yield 73 %

M.p.-(oily)

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

10 7.78 (1H, d, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_6 - H$ )

15

6.20 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.51 (2H, d, J = 1Hz, 
$$-C\underline{H}_2$$

### Reference Example 45

25 Yield 44 %

4.25-4.08 (4H, m, C<sub>3</sub>, 4, 5, -H)

25

3'-O-benzyl-5'-acetyl-2'-deoxy-3-(4-methylbenzoyl)-5-fluorouridine

5 Yield 84 %

M.p.-(oily)

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

7.79 (2H, d, 
$$J = 8Hz$$
,  $CH_3 - CO$ )

7.78 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_{6}$ -H)

7.27 (5H, s, —CH<sub>2</sub>-)

7.22 (2H, d, 
$$J = 8Hz$$
,  $CH_3 - CO-$ )

15 6.20 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.24-4.08 (4H, m, C<sub>3</sub>, ·4, ·5, -H)

## Reference Example 48

3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-acetyl-2'-deoxy-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-5-fluorouridine

Yield 70 %

25 M.p.-(powder)

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 
$$\delta$$
:  
7.85 (2H, d, J = 8Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>0 — CO)  
7.77 (1H, d, J = 7Hz, C<sub>6</sub>-H)

5 7.28 (5H, s, 
$$CH_2$$
-)
6.91 (2H, d, J = 8Hz,  $CH_3$ 0 — CO-)
6.21 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,  $C_1$ )

10

3.80 (3H, s, 
$$CH_3O-$$
)

# Reference Example 49

3'-0-benzyl-5'-0-benzoyl-2'-deoxy-3-benzoyl-5-fluorouridine

Yield 94 %

M.p.-(oily)

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) &:

20 8.03-7.32 (16H, m, phenyl-H,  $C_6$ -H) 6.20 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-phenoxycarbonyl-2'-deoxy-3-phenoxycarbonyl-5-fluorouridine

Yield 48 %

5 M.p.-(oily)

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) 8:

8.21 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

6.20 (1H, t, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

10

4.59-4.28 (6H, m, 
$$C_3, \cdot_4, \cdot_5, -H$$
,  $C\underline{H}_2$ -)

# Reference Example 51

3'-0-benzyl-5'-0-α-naphthylcarbonyl-2'-deoxy3-α-naphthylcarbonyl-5-fluorouridine

Yield 29 %

M.p.-(oily)

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) &:

6.20 (1H, t, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

3'-O-benzy1-5'-O-(3-methylbenzoy1)-2'-

deoxy-3-(3-methylbenzoyl)-5-fluorouridine

5 Yield 18 %

M.p.-(oily)

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>) 
$$\delta$$
: CH<sub>3</sub>
7.81-7.62 (5H, m, CH<sub>3</sub>
CH<sub>3</sub>
CH<sub>3</sub>
CCH<sub>3</sub>
CCH<sub>3</sub>
CCH<sub>3</sub>
CCH<sub>3</sub>
CCH<sub>2</sub>
CCH

6.23 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.60-4.20 (6H, m, 
$$C_3, \cdot_4, \cdot_5, -H$$
,  $C_{\underline{H}_2}$ -)

15 2.78-2.50, 2.24-1.93 (2H, m, C<sub>21</sub>-H)

# Reference Example 53

3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-acetyl-2'-deoxy-3-hexanoyl-

20 5- fluorouridine

Yield 48 %

M.p.-(oily)

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) &:

7.66 (lH, d, J = 6Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

25 7.32 (5H, s, phenyl-H)

6.20 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

. 4.38-4.07 (4H, m, C<sub>3</sub>, ·<sub>4</sub>, ·<sub>5</sub>, -H)

5 2.82 (2H, t, J = 9Hz,  $-CH_2$ -CO-)

2.59-2.44, 2.22-2.02 (5H, m,  $C_{2}$ -H and  $CH_{3}CO-$ )

1.92-1.67 (2H,  $m, -CH_2CH_2CO-$ )

1.56-1.22 (4H, m, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO-)

0.90 (3H, t, J = 5Hz,  $CH_3CH_2$ )

10

#### Reference Example 54

<Preparation of 3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-acetyl-2'-deoxy-</pre>

A 3.33 ml quantity of acetic anhydride was added to a solution of 3.95 g of 3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-

- 15 fluorouridine in 30 ml of pyridine, and the mixture was left to stand at 40°C overnight. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in 30 ml of ethyl acetate. The solution was washed twice with 15 ml of water. The ethyl acetate layer was dried over
- anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. The concentrate was placed on a silica gel column and eluted with chloroform, giving 3.62 g of the title compound in a yield of 81.5 %.

M.p. 87-88°C

25 NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.86 (1H, d, 
$$J = 4Hz$$
, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{(0)}$ 

7.93 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

7.35 (5H, s, phenyl-H)

5 6.15 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.32-4.20 (4H, m, C3, 4, 5, -H)

10 2.39-2.28 (2H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_2$ ,-H)

2.04 (3H, s, COCH<sub>3</sub>)

Elementary Analysis: for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>19</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>

Calcd. (%) C 57.14; H 5.06; N 7.40

Found (%) C 56.99; H 5.22; N 7.37

## Reference Example 55

<Preparation of 3'-0-acetyl-5'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5fluorouridine>

Following the general procedure of Reference Example 54 and using 1.00 g of 5'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-

20 fluorouridine, 1.00 g of the title compound was prepared in a yield of 88.9 %.

M.p. 114-116°C

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) &:

11.85 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{O}$ )

25 7.95 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

6.17 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.57 (2H, s, 
$$\langle \underline{} \rangle$$
-CH<sub>2</sub>-)

5

- 4.32-4.20 (1H, m, C<sub>4</sub>,-H)
- 3.84-3.73 (2H, m, C<sub>5</sub>,-H)
- 2.37-2.25 (2H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H)
- 2.06 (3H, s, COCH<sub>3</sub>)
- 10 Elementary Analysis: for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>19</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)

Calcd. (%) C 57.14; H 5.06; N 7.40

Found (%) C 56.91; H 5.32; N 7.25

#### Reference Example 56

<Preparation of 3'-0-benzyl-5'-0-chloroacetyl-2'-deoxy-</pre>

15 5-fluorouridine>

Chloroacetic anhydride was added to a solution of 0.20 g of 3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-uridine in 10 ml of pyridine, and the mixture was left to stand at room temperature overnight. Then the same subsequent procedures as in Reference Example 54 were conducted, giving 0.11 g of the title compound as an oil in a yield of 45 %.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

10.22 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of D<sub>2</sub>O)

25 7.60 (1H, d, J = 6Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

7.32 (5H, s, phenyl-H)

6.23 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.53 (2H, d, J = 3Hz,  $-C\underline{H}_2$  )

4.45 -4.08 (6H, m, C<sub>3</sub>, ·4, ·5, -H, ClCH<sub>2</sub>CO-)

5 2.69-2.06 (2H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H)

Elementary Analysis: for  $C_{18}H_{18}ClFN_2O_6$ 

Calcd. (%) C 52.37; H 4.39; N 6.79

Found (%) C 52.43; H 4.63; N 6.80

#### Reference Example 57

10 <Preparation of 3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-3-(2-tetrahydrofuranyl)-5-fluorouridine>

A 1.32 g quantity of N,O-bis(trimethylsiliy1)acetamide was added with stirring to a suspension of
0.40 g of 3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine in 8 ml

15 of dry dichloromethane at room temperature. To the
mixture were added, after 4 hours, 0.32 g of 2-acetoxytetrahydrofuran and a solution of 0.1 ml of stannic
chloride in 1.6 ml of dry dichloromethane. The mixture
was stirred for 1.5 hours and neutralized with 0.64 ml

20 of triethylamine and washed with water. The dichloromethane layer was concentrated and the residue was
dissolved in 16 ml of methanol. To the solution was
added 0.24 ml of acetic acid and the mixture was left
to stand for 3 hours at 40°C. The solvent was

25 distilled off and the residue was subjected to silica

gel column chromatography to conduct a gradient elution using chloroform and mixtures of methanol (up to 4 %) and chloroform, giving 0.3 g of the title compound in a yield of 77 %.

5 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ:

25

8.01 (1H, d, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

7.30 (5H, s, phenyl-H)

6.58 (1H, bt, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $N$ )

10 6.26 (1H, bt, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)  
4.51 (2H, s,  $\bigcirc -CH_2$ -)  
4.39-3.50 (7H, m,  $C_3$ ,  $_4$ ,  $_5$ ,-H,  $C_6$ ,-OH,  $\nearrow ^O$ -N)

Elementary Analysis: for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>23</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>

Calcd (%) C 59.11; H 5.70; N 6.89

Found (%) C 59.02; H 6.11; N 6.78

# Reference Example 58

20 <Preparation of 5'-0-acetyl-3'-0-benzyl-3'-(3-carbomethoxybenzoyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine>

To a solution of 3.00 g of 5'-O-acetyl-3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine in 100 ml of dry dioxane were added 2.40 g of isophthaloyl chloride and 8.5 ml of triethylamine, and the mixture was refluxed

for 2 hours. Then, to the reaction mixture were added 5 ml of methanol and a suspension of 9.60 ml of triethylamine in 100 ml of dry dioxane, and the mixture was refluxed for 2 hours. The insolubles were removed 5 by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated. residue was dissolved in 100 ml of ethyl acetate, and the solution was washed twice with 30 ml of saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride. The ethyl acetate layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and con-The residue was placed on a silica gel 10 column to conduct a gradient elution using chloroform and mixtures of methanol (up to 2 %) and chloroform. The fractions corresponding to the title compound were collected and concentrated to dryness, giving the title 15 compound as a powder in a yield of 69 %.

6.20 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.50 (2H, s, 
$$\langle \underline{} \rangle$$
 CH<sub>2</sub>

25 4.48-4.13 (4H, m, C<sub>3</sub>, ·4, ·5, -H)

3.89 (3H, s, 
$$-COOC_{\frac{H}{3}}$$
)

2.50-1.93 (5H, m, 
$$C_2$$
,-H and  $COC\underline{H}_3$ )

<Preparation of 3'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-5'-0-</pre>

5 (3,4-methylenedioxybenzoyl)uridine>

The general procedure of Reference Example 26 was followed, thereby producing the title compound in a yield of 72 %.

M.p. 169-171°C

10 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

9.72 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of D<sub>2</sub>O)

20

6.23 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.57-4.14 (6H, m, 
$$-C\underline{H}_2$$
 and  $C_3, \cdot_4, \cdot_5, -H$ )

<Preparation of 3'-0-benzyl-5'-0-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-2'deoxy-5-fluorouridine>

The general procedure of Reference Example 26 was followed, thereby producing the title compound in a yield of 53 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.9 (1H, bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )

10 7.95 (2H, d, J = 9Hz, C1—(
$$\sim$$
)-C0-)
7.92 (1H, d, J = 6Hz, C<sub>6</sub>-H)

7.59 (2H, d, 
$$J = 9Hz$$
, C1—CO-)

6.15 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.58-4.31 (6H, m, 
$$C_3, \cdot_4, \cdot_5, -H$$
 and  $-CH_2$ )

20

2.42-2.31 (2H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H)

#### Reference Example 61

<Preparation of 3'-0-(3-chlorobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5fluorouridine>

A 2.00 g quantity of potassium hydroxide was

dissolved in a mixture of 75 ml of water and 40 ml of dioxane. To the solution were added 1.00 g of 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine and 2.50 g of 3-chlorobenzyl chloride, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 45°C for 3 days. After the reaction, the same subsequent procedure as in Reference Examples 4 and 5 was carried out, and the residue was placed on a silica gel column to conduct a gradient elution with chloroform and mixtures of methanol (up to 2 %) and chloroform,

10 thereby producing 0.21 g of the title compound in a yield of 14 %.

M.p. 153-155°C.

Reference Example 62

<Preparation of 3'-0-(2-chlorobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-</pre>

A 3.75 g quantity of potassium hydroxide was dissolved in a mixture of 150 ml of water and 40 ml of dioxane. To the solution were added 1.00 g of 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine and 10 ml of 2-chlorobenzyl chloride, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 30°C for 3 days. After the reaction, the same subsequent procedure as in Reference Examples 4 and 5 was carried out, and the residue was placed on a silica gel column and eluted with 2 % methanol-chloroform, thereby producing 0.34 g of the title compound in a yield of

23 %.

M.p. 78-80°C.

## Reference Example 63

<Preparation of 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3'-0-(4-fluoro5 benzyl)uridine>

A 7.5 g quantity of potassium hydroxide was dissolved in a mixture of 300 ml of water and 80 ml of dioxane. To the solution were added 2.00 g of 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine and 4.9 ml of 4-fluorobenzyl chloride, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 35°C for 2 days. After the reaction, the same subsequent procedure as in Reference Examples 4 and 5 was carried out, and the residue was placed on a silica gel column and eluted with 2 % methanol-chloroform, thereby producing 0.57 g of the title compound in a yield of 20%.

M.p. 130-131°C.

#### Reference Example 64

<Preparation of 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3'-0-(1-naphthyl20 methyl)uridine>

The general procedures of Reference Examples

4 and 5 were followed using 1.3 g of potassium

hydroxide, 1.00 g of 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine and 2.7 g

of 1-naphthylmethyl bromide, thereby producing 0.28 g

of the title compound in a yield of 18 %.

M.p. 159-160°C.

### Reference Example 65

<Preparation of 5'-0-acetyl-3-0-benzoyl-3'-0-(4-chloro-benzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine>

5 To a solution of 0.25 g of 3'-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-5'-O-acetyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine in 30 ml of dioxane were added 0.26 g of benzoyl chloride and 0.51 ml of triethylamine, and the mixture was stirred at 90°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the 10 residue was dissolved in 50 ml of ethyl acetate. The solution was washed three times with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The ethyl acetate was distilled off, and the residue was placed on a silica 15 gel column and eluted with chloroform, thereby producing 0.29 g of the title compound in a yield of 92 %.

20

7.77 (1H, d, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

25 7.27 (4H, d, J = 3Hz, phenyl-H)

6.21 (1H, t, J = 4Hz, 
$$C_1$$
,-H)  
4.90 (2H, d, J = 1Hz,  $-C\underline{H}_2$ —C1 )

5 2.72-1.96 (5H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H and CH<sub>3</sub>CO-)

#### Reference Example 66

<Preparation of 5'-0-acetyl-3-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-3'0-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine>

To a solution of 0.30 g of 3'-0-(4-chlorobenzyl)-5'-0-acetyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine in 30 ml
of dioxane were added 0.38 g of 4-chlorobenzoyl
chloride and 0.61 ml of triethylamine, and the mixture
was stirred at 40°C for 3 hours. The insolubles were
removed by filtration, and the residue was dissolved in

50 ml of ethyl acetate. The solution was washed with
water and dried. The ethyl acetate was distilled off,
and the residue was placed on a silica gel column and
eluted with chloroform-n-hexane (3:2), thereby
producing 0.33 g of the title compound in a yield of 82

20 કે∙

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 
$$\delta$$
:
7.86 (2H, d, J = 9Hz, CO-Cl )

7.77 (1H, d, J = 7Hz, 
$$C_6$$
-H)
25 7.48 (2H, d, J = 9Hz,  $-CO$ -C1

7.27 (4H, d, J = 4Hz, 
$$-CH_2$$
 C1 )

6.20 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.32-4.03 (4H, m, C<sub>3</sub>, ·4, ·5, -H)

2.75-1.95 (5H, m,  $C_{21}$ -H and  $C_{\underline{H}_{3}}CO-$ )

#### Reference Example 67

To a solution of 0.30 g of 3'-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)5'-O-acetyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine in 30 ml of dioxane
were added 0.44 g of 4-n-propoxybenzoyl chloride and 0.61

15 ml of triethylamine, and the mixture was stirred at 70°C
for 3 hours. The insolubles were removed by filtration,
and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate. The
solution was washed with water and dried. The ethyl
acetate was distilled off, and the residue was placed on
20 a silica gel column and eluted with chloroform-petroleum
ether (1:1), thereby producing 0.15 g of the title
compound in a yield of 36 %.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

7.27 (4H, d, J = 3Hz, 
$$-CH_2$$
)

5 6.21 (1H, t, 
$$J = 4Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.31-3.93 (6H, m, 
$$C_3$$
,  $\cdot_4$ ,  $\cdot_5$ , -H and -O-C $\underline{H}_2$ CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)

2.72-1.65 (7H, m, 
$$C_2$$
,-H,  $CH_3$ CO- and  $-O-CH_2CH_2CH_3$ )

1.04 (3H, t, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $-OCH_2CH_2CH_3$ )

15 <Preparation of 3-benzoyl-3'-0-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2'deoxy-5-fluorouridine>

The general procedure of Reference Example 41 was followed using 0.50 g of 3'-O-(4-chlorobenzy1)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine, thereby producing 0.46 g of the title compound as a powder in a yield of 72 %.

M.p.-(powder)

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ:

8.19 (1H, d, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

5 6.24 (1H, t, J = 6Hz, 
$$C_1$$
,-H)  
4.42 (2H, s,  $-C\underline{H}_2$ -C1)

10 2.59-1.98 (2H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H)

## Reference Example 69

<Preparation of 3-benzoyl-5'-0-benzoyl-3'-0-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine>

A 0.23 ml quantity of benzoyl chloride was added

to a solution of 0.25 g of 3'-0-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2'-deoxy5-fluorouridine in pyridine. The mixture was stirred

at room temperature for 2 hours. The solvent was

distilled off. To the residue were added ethyl acetate

and water to separate the ethyl acetate layer. The

20 ethyl acetate layer was dried over anhydrous sodium

sulfate and concentrated. The concentrate was subjected to silica gel column chromatography using chloroform

as an eluent, giving 0.27 g of the title compound in a

yield of 70 %.

25 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ:

7.71 (1H, d, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

6.21 (1H, t, J = 4Hz, 
$$C_{1}$$
,-H)  
10 4.63-4.20 (6H, m,  $C_{3}$ ,  $C_{4}$ ,  $C_{5}$ ,-H and  $CH_{2}$ -C1  
2.77-2.02 (2H, m,  $C_{2}$ ,-H)

<Preparation of 3'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3nicotinoyl-5'-0-nicotinoyluridine>

hydrochloride and 1.0 ml of triethylamine were added to a solution of 0.50 g of 3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine in 40 ml of dioxane. The mixture was refluxed for 6 hours. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography using 1 % methanol-chloroform as an eluent, giving 0.23 g of the title compound in a yield of 29 %.

NMR (DMSO-
$$d_6$$
)  $\delta$ :
25 9.27 and 9.11 (each 1H, d,  $N$ 

8.57-8.16 (3H, m, 
$$C_6$$
-H and  $\times$  2 )

6.10 (1H, m, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

10

15

## Reference Example 71

<Preparation of 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3'-0-(4-carboxybenzyl)uridine>

Potassium hydroxide (4.30 g) and 1.70 g of 4-methoxycarbonylbenzyl bromide were added to a solution of 3.00 g of 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-5'-O-trityluridine in 200 ml of dioxane. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for a day. The reaction mixture was concentrated under a reduced pressure. To the concentrate was added 200 ml of water and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes. The

reaction mixture was rendered acidic with acetic acid, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated under a reduced pressure. The concentrate was dissolved in 50 ml of a 80 % aqueous solution of acetic acid. The solution was heated to 100°C for 2 hours. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was applied to silica gel column chromatography using 3 % methanol-chloroform as an eluent, affording 650 mg of the title compound in a yield of 28 %.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ:

11.83 (1H, bs,  $N_3$ -H, disappeared by addition of  $D_2$ 0)

8.19 (1H, d, J = 7Hz, 
$$C_6$$
-H)

15 7.94 (2H, d, J = 8Hz,  $-H_2$ C- $\bigcirc$ CO- $\bigcirc$ )

7.46 (2H, d, J = 8Hz, 
$$-H_2C$$
 CO-

6.14 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

20 5.20 (1H, bs, C<sub>5</sub>,-OH, disappeared by addition of D<sub>2</sub>O)

<Preparation of 2'-deoxy-3'-0-benzyl-5-fluorouridine> In 50 ml of dioxane was dissolved 10 g of 2'-deoxy-5'-O-trityl-5-fluorouridine. To the solution 5 were added 2.9 ml of benzyl bromide and 14.6 g of particles of potassium hydroxide. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. Thereto was added 40 ml of water. The mixture was adjusted to a pH of about 3 to about 4 and extracted with ethyl acetate. 10 The ethyl acetate layer was washed with an aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The sodium sulfate was separated by filtration and the solvent was distilled off, giving as an intermediate 16.0 g of 2'-deoxy-3'-0-benzyl-5'-0-15 trityl-5-fluorouridine.

The compound thus obtained was dissolved in 80 ml of a 80 % solution of acetic acid to undergo reaction at 50 to 60°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled with ice for 1 hour and 5.1 g of 20 trityl alcohol was removed by filtration. The mother liquor was concentrated and ethanol was added to the concentrate. The mixture was stirred and the crystals thus precipitated were separated by filtration and dried, giving 5.3 g of the title compound in a yield of 75.7 %.

M.p. 138-139°C

5

The analysis by NMR showed that the compound obtained above was identical with the compound prepared in Reference Example 2.

## Reference Example 73

phenyl)methyl-5-fluorouridine, thereby producing the 10 title compound in a yield of 63 %. M.p. 138-139°C.

The analysis by NMR showed that the compound obtained above was identical with the compound prepared in Reference Example 72.

#### Reference Example 74

15 <Preparation of 2'-deoxy-3'-0-benzyl-5-fluorouridine>

A 10 g quantity of 2'-deoxy-5'-O-trityl-5fluorouridine was dissolved in 100 ml of dioxane. To
the solution were added 2.9 ml of benzyl chloride, 6.9
g of particles of potassium hydroxide and 3.56 g of

20 sodium iodide. The mixture was stirred at 40°C for 4
hours, and 2.9 ml of benzyl chloride and 1.15 g of
potassium hydroxide were added and stirred for 1 hour.
Thereto was added water to dissolve the potassium
hydroxide in water. The solution was adjusted to a pH

25 of about 3 with acetic acid and extracted with ethylene

dichloride. The extract was washed with water and the ethylene dichloride layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The sodium sulfate was separated by filtration and the solvent was distilled off, giving 8 g of 2'-deoxy-3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-trityl-5-fluorouridine as an oil.

The compound thus obtained was dissolved in 80 ml of a 80 % solution of acetic acid to undergo reaction at 50 to 60°C for 2 hours. The reaction

10 mixture was cooled with ice for 1 hour. The trityl alcohol was separated by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated. The concentrate was recrystallized from ethanol, giving a first crop of crystals of the title compound in a yield of 70.6 %.

The ethanol mother liquor was concentrated and the concentrate was recrystallized from a small amount of ethanol, affording a second crop of crystals of the title compound in a yield of 15.9 %.

Overall yield 86.5 %

20 M.p. 138-139°C

The analysis by NMR showed that the product was identical with the compound prepared in Reference Example 72.

#### Reference Example 75

25 <Preparation of 2'-deoxy-3'-O-benzyl-5-fluorouridine>

In 50 ml of dioxane was dissolved 10 g of 2'-deoxy-5'-0-trityl-5-fluorouridine. To the solution were added 2.9 ml of benzyl bromide and 14.6 g of particles of potassium hydroxide. The mixture was 5 stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in 80 ml of a 80 % solution of acetic acid to undergo reaction at 50 to 60°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled with ice for 1 hour, the trityl 10 alcohol was separated by filtration and the mother liquor was concentrated. To the concentrate was added ethanol and the mixture was stirred. The crystals precipitated were separated by filtration and dried, affording 5.0 g of the title compound in a yield of 15 72 %.

M.p. 138-139°C

The analysis by NMR showed that the compound thus prepared was identical with the compound obtained in Reference Example 72.

# Reference Examples 76 to 104

The general procedure of Reference Example 72 was followed, thereby producing compounds identical with those prepared in Reference Examples 1, 3 to 25, 61 to 64 and 71, respectively.

20

#### Reference Examples 105 to 133

The general procedure of Reference Example 74 was followed, thereby producing compounds identical with those prepared in Reference Examples 1, 3 to 25, 5 61 to 64 and 71, respectively.

## Reference Example 134

<Preparation of 3'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-5'-0stearoyluridine>

The title compound was prepared as an oil by

10 carrying out the same reaction and subsequent treatment
as in Reference Example 26. Yield 78 %.

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

7.65 (1H, d, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

7.32 (5H, s, phenyl-H)

15 6.23 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.54 (2H, d, J = 2Hz, 
$$-CH_2$$
)

20 2.33-1.83 (4H, m, 
$$C_2$$
,-H and  $-OCOC\underline{H}_2$ -)

1.25 (30H, bs, 
$$-(CH_2)_{15}$$
-)

### Reference Example 135

<Preparation of 5'-0-cyclohexyl-2'-deoxy-3'-0-(2,4-</pre>

25 dichlorobenzyl)-5-fluorouridine>

The title compound was prepared as an oil by carrying out the same reaction and subsequent treatment as in Reference Example 26. Yield 77 %.

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

5 9.50 (1H, b, NH)

7.67 (1H, d, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

6.25 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

2.77-2.51 and 2.48-1.04

(13H, m, C2,-H and cyclohexyl-H)

Reference Example 136

<Pre><Preparation of 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3'-0-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5'-0-(2-thenoyl)uridine>

The title compound was prepared as a powder by carrying out the same reaction and subsequent

20 treatment as in Reference Example 26. Yield 91 %.

NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 6:

9.20 (1H, bs, NH)

7.82 (1H, dd, 
$$J_{4,5} = 4Hz$$
,  $J_{3,5} = 2Hz$ ,

7.63 (1H, d, J = 6Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

6.87 (2H, d, 
$$J = 9Hz$$
,  $-CH_2$ —OCH<sub>3</sub>)

6.25 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5 4.56-4.10 (6H, m, 
$$C_3$$
,  $C_4$ ,  $C_5$ , -H and  $CH_2$  OCH<sub>3</sub> )  
3.78 (3H, s, -OCH<sub>3</sub>)

<Preparation of 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3'-(3-methylbenzyl)-</pre>

10 5'-0-(2-furoy1) uridine>

The title compound was prepared as a powder by carrying out the same reaction and subsequent treatment as in Reference Example 26. Yield 85 %.

NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>) &:

15 9.14 (1H, bs, NH)

7.93 (1H, d, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

6.35 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

25 4.77-4.10 (6H, m, 
$$C_{3}$$
,  $A_{4}$ ,  $A_{5}$ , -H and  $-CH_{2}$ 

2.71-2.44 and 2.34-1.97 (5H, m,  $C_{2}$ ,-H and  $CH_{3}$ )

### Reference Example 138

<Preparation of 3'-0-benzyl-5'-0-crotonoyl-2'-deoxy-5fluorouridine>

The title compound was prepared as a powder in a yield of 75 % by carrying out the same reaction and treatment as in Reference Example 54.

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

8.63 (1H, bs, NH)

10 7.67 (1H, d, J = 6Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

7.32 (5H, s, phenyl-H)

7.14-6.89 (1H, m, -CH =  $CHCH_3$ )

6.24 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.84 (1H, dd,  $J_{\alpha,\beta} = 16Hz$ ,  $J_{\alpha,\gamma} = 2Hz$ , -CH =

15 CHCH<sub>3</sub>)

4.54 (2H, s, 
$$-C\underline{H}_2$$

4.42-4.05 (4H, m, C<sub>3</sub>, ·4, ·5, -H)

2.73-2.44 and 2.20-2.02 (2H, m,  $C_{2}$ ,-H)

20 1.90 (3H, dd,  $J_{\beta,\gamma} = 7Hz$ ,  $J_{\alpha,\gamma} = 2Hz$ ,  $-CH = CHCH_3$ )

# Reference Example 139

<Preparation of 3'-(2-bromobenzy1)-2'-deoxy-5'-0ethoxyacetyl-5-fluorouridine>

25 A 1.24 g quantity of DCC was added to a

solution of 1 g of 3'-(2-bromobenzy1)-2'-deoxy-5fluorouridine and 0.63 g of ethoxy acetate in 10 ml of
pyridine. The mixture was stirred at room temperature
for 24 hours. The insolubles were separated by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated. The concentrate was purified with isopropanol-ether, giving
1.06 g of the title compound as a powder in a yield of
80 %.

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

- 10 9.49 (1H, bs, NH)
  - 7.74 (1H, d, J = 6Hz,  $C_6-H$ )
  - 7.60-7.06 (4H, m, phenyl-H)
  - 6.34 (1H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.39-4.13 (6
$$\underline{H}$$
, m,  $C_3$ ,  $\cdot_4$ ,  $\cdot_5$ , -H and -COC $\underline{H}_2$ O-)

3.59 (2H, q, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $-OCH_2CH_3$ )

20 1.22 (3H, t, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $-OCH_2CH_3$ )

#### Reference Example 140

<Preparation of 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3'-0-(2,4,6-trimethylbenzyl)uridine>

A 1.66 g quantity of 2,4,6-trimethylbenzyl

25 chloride was added to a solution of 4.00 g of

2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-5'-O-trityluridine, 2.30 g of potassium hydroxide and 1.47 g of sodium iodide in 50 ml of dried dioxane. The mixture was stirred at 60°C for 3 hours. The solvent was distilled off, and 5 ethylacetate and water were added to the residue. ethyl acetate layer was washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The ethyl acetate was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in 50 ml of a 80 % solution of acetic acid. The resulting solution 10 was left to stand at 70°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated and water was added to the concentrate. The mixture was rendered weakly basic with an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide and washed The aqueous layer was made weakly acidic with ether. 15 with a 6N solution of hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. Ether was added to the concentrate to deposit solids and the solids were recrystallized from 20 ethanol, giving 1.69 g of the title compound in a yield

M.p. 179-181°C

of 55 %.

NMR (DMSO-ds) &:

11.82 (1H, bs, NH)

25 8.20 (1H, d, J = 7Hz,  $C_6-H$ )

6.07 (1H, bt, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

$$5.19$$
 (1H, bt,  $J = 5Hz$ ,  $5'-OH$ )

4.47 (2H, s, 
$$-CH_2$$
—CH<sub>3</sub>)

4.02-3.91 (1H, m, 
$$C_A$$
,-H)

5

25

2.29-2.12 (11H, m,  $CH_3 \times 3$  and  $C_2$ ,-H)

# Reference Example 141

<Preparation of 2,6-ditrimethylsilyloxypyridine>

A 8.00 g quantity of 2,6-dihydroxypyridine was refluxed in 60 ml of hexamethyldisilazane overnight. The excess disilazane was distilled off and the residue was subjected to distillation under a reduced pressure, giving 10.78 g of the title compound having a boiling point of 72°C/1 mmHg in a yield of 61 %.

# 20 Reference Example 142

<Preparation of 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3'-0-(4-methoxycarbonylbenzyl)uridine>

Pottasium hydroxide (4.30 g) and 1.70 g of 4-methoxycarbonylbenzyl bromide were added to a solution of 3.00 g of 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-5'-O-trityl-

uridine in 200 ml of dioxane. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for a day. The reaction mixture was concentrated under a reduced pressure. To the concentrate was added 200 ml of ethyl acetate for extraction. The extract was washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The concentrate was dissolved in 20 ml of a 80 % aqueous solution of acetic acid.

M.p. 169-170°C

10 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

8.04-7.94 (3H, m, 
$$C_6$$
-H and  $-OC$ - $CH_2$ -)

7.37 (2H, d, J = 8Hz, 
$$-\text{OC} \leftarrow \text{CH}_2$$
-)

15

6.24 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

4.31-3.70 (7H, m, 
$$C_3, \cdot_4, \cdot_5, -H$$
 and  $-COCH_3$ )

3.19 (1H, bs, 
$$C_5$$
,-OH)

# Reference Example 143

NMR (DMSO-
$$d_6$$
)  $\delta$ :  
11.75 (1H, bs, N<sub>3</sub>-H)  
8.20 (1H, d, J = 7Hz, C<sub>6</sub>-H)

6.47-6.08 (2H, m, 
$$C_1$$
,-H and  $-CH=CH-$ )

10 5.20 (1H, bs, 
$$C_5$$
,-OH)  
4.17 (2H, d,  $J = 5Hz$ ,  $C_3$ ,-O- $CH_2$ -)  
4.20-4.03 (2H, m,  $C_3$ ,  $C_4$ ,-H)  
3.74-3.59 (2H, m,  $C_5$ ,-H)  
2.34-2.21 (2H, m,  $C_2$ ,-H)

15

# Reference Example 144

<Preparation of 2'-deoxy-3'-0-(4-dimethlaminobenzyl)-</pre>
5-fluorouridine>

A 0.86 ml quantity of pyridine and 1.19 ml of phosphorus tribromide were added to a solution of 1.60 g of 4-dimethylaminobenzyl alcohol in 20 ml of benzene, and the mixture was stirred at 80°C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the concentrate was dissolved in 50 ml of a 2:1 mixture of water and acetonitrile. The resulting mixture was adjusted to a pH of 11 by addition of potassium hydroxide. Thereto

was added 1.00 g of 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 days.

The reaction mixture was poured into ice
water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic

layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrate
ed. The concentrate was placed on silica gel column
and eluted with 1 % methanol-chloroform, thereby giving
70 mg of the title compound in a yield of 5 %.

NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) &:

10 11.98 (1H, bs, N<sub>3</sub>-H)

8.18 (1H, d, J = 7Hz, 
$$C_6$$
-H)  
7.15 (2H, d, J = 9Hz,  $-CH_2$ -N<)

6.69 (2H, d, J = 9Hz, 
$$-CH_2$$
)

15

6.09 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.18 (1H, bs, C<sub>5</sub>,-OH)

20

2.88 (6H, s, 
$$CH_3 \times 2$$
)

# Reference Example 145

<Preparation of 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3'-0-(3-phenylpropyl) uridine>

To a solution of 500 mg of the 2'-deoxy-3'-0
5 cinnamyl-5-fluoro-5'-0-trityluridine prepared in

Reference Example 143 in 30 ml of methanol was added 50

mg of 5 % palladium-carbon, and the catalytic reduction

was conducted at room temperature for 1 hour.

The reaction mixture was filtered and con10 centrated. The concentrate was dissolved in 20 ml of
80 % acetic acid and the solution was stirred at 65°C
for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated,
and the concentrate was placed on a silica gel column
and eluted with 1 % methanol-chloroform, thereby giving

15 190 mg of the title compound in a yield of 63 %.

NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) &:

8.19 (1H, d, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

6.12 (1H, t, 
$$J = 6Hz$$
,  $C_1$ ,-H)

5.18 (1H, t, 
$$J = 5Hz$$
,  $C_5$ ,-OH)

3.41 (2H, t, J = 6Hz,  $C_{3'}$ -O- $C\underline{H}_{2}$ -)

2.72-1.66 (6H, m, C<sub>2</sub>,-H and

$$\langle \underline{\phantom{a}} \rangle$$
-C $\underline{\underline{H}}_2$ -C $\underline{\underline{H}}_2$ -)

5

### Example 1

<Preparation of 5-chloro-2,4-distearoyloxypyridine>

A 2.00 g quantity of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2pyridone was refluxed in 150 ml of pyridine to obtain a uniform solution. To the solution was added 5.85 g of stearoyl chloride and the mixture was subjected to reaction at room temperature overnight. After completion of the reaction, the pyridine was concentrated and the concentrate was extracted with petroleum ether. The petroleum ether layer was concentrated and subjected to silica gel column chromatography using as an 15 eluent petroleum ether-chloroform (1:9), giving 1.40 g of the title compound in a yield of 15 %.

NMR (CDCl<sub>2</sub>)  $\delta$ :

8.39 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

7.04 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring) 20

2.50-2.63 (4H, m,  $CH_2CO \times 2$ )

0.81-1.77 and 1.26 (66H, m,  $CH_2 \times 30$  and  $CH_3 \times 2$ )

#### Example 2

<Preparation of 5-chloro-4-stearoyloxy-2-pyridone>

A 2.00 g quantity of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-25

pyridone was reacted in the same manner as in Example

1. After completion of the reaction, the pyridine was
distilled off and the residue was washed with petroleum
ether and then with water. The solids thus obtained

5 were subjected to silica gel column chromatography
using as an eluent 2 % methanol-chloroform, giving 1.42
g of the title compound in a yield of 25 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.87 (1H, bs, -NH-)

10 7.80 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

6.32 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

2.60 (2H, t, J = 7Hz,  $CH_2CO$ )

1.24 (30H, bs,  $CH_2 \times 15$ )

0.85 (3H, t, J = 7Hz,  $CH_3$ )

Example 3

<Preparation of 5-chloro-4-(3-methylbenzoyl)oxy-2pyridone>

The general procedure of Example 2 was repeated using 2.00 g of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 3.00 g of 3-methylbenzoyl chloride and also using diethyl ether as a solvent for washing, thereby producing 1.09 g of the title compound in a yield of 30 %.

NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) &:

12.00 (1H, bs, -NH-)

25 7.94-7.88 (3H, m,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring and

5 6.54 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)
2.42 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>)

#### Example 4

<Preparation of 4-butanoyloxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone>
The general procedure of Example 3 was

10 followed using 2.00 g of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 2.20 g of butanoyloxy chloride, thereby producing 0.38 g of the title compound in a yield of 13 %.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) &:

11.90 (1H, bs, -NH-)

15 7.82 (1H, s, C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)
6.34 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)
2.60 (2H, t, J = 7Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>CO)
1.66 (2H, m, CH<sub>2</sub>)

0.97 (3H, t, J = 7Hz,  $CH_3$ )

25

20 Example 5

2.43 g of the title compound in a yield of 50 %. NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 6:

8.40 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

7.05 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

5 2.49-2.70 (4H, m,  $CH_2CO \times 2$ )

1.66-1.93 (4H, m, CH<sub>2</sub> x 2)

1.04 (6H, t, J = 7Hz,  $CH_3 \times 2$ )

## Example 6

<Preparation of 4-hexanoyloxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone>

The general procedure of Example 3 was followed using 2.00 g of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 2.75 g of hexanoyl chloride, thereby producing 1.33 g of the title compound in a yield of 40 %.

NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) &:

15 11.96 (1H, bs, -NH-)

7.82 (1H, s, C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

6.34 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

2.61 (2H, t, J = 7Hz,  $C\underline{H}_2$ CO)

1.20-1.79 (6H, m, CH<sub>2</sub> x 3)

20 0.88 (3H, t, J = 6Hz,  $CH_3$ )

### Example 7

the title compound in a yield of 26 %.

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

8.40 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

7.05 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

5 2.30-2.75 (4H, m,  $CH_2CO \times 2$ )

1.28-1.90 (12H, m,  $CH_2 \times 6$ )

0.86-1.03 (6H, m,  $CH_3 \times 2$ )

# Example 8

<Preparation of 5-chloro-2,4-di(3-methylbenzoyloxy)-</pre>

# 10 pyridine>

The general procedure of Example 5 was followed using 2.00 g of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 3.00 g of 3-methylbenzoyl chloride, thereby producing 1.64 g of the title compound in a yield of 32 %.

# 15 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) $\delta$ :

8.51 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

7.37 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

2.46 and 2.44 (6H, each, s, CH<sub>3</sub>)

#### Example 9

25 <Preparation of 4-benzoyloxy-2-pyridone>

50 ml of a solution of 1.00 g of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 1.35 ml of benzoyl chloride in pyridine was refluxed for 6 hours. After the pyridine was distilled off, the residue was mixed with water. The precipitate was recovered by filtration and was washed with a small amount of ethanol to obtain 0.86 g of the title compound in a yield of 44 %.

M.p. 194-196°C

#### Example 10

# Example 11

<Preparation of 4-(3-benzyloxycarbonylbenzoyloxy)-2pyridone>

The general procedure of Example 1 was

20 repeated using 2.80 g of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 14.70
g of 3-benzyloxycarbonylbenzoyl chloride, thereby
producing 4.29 g of the title compound in a yield of 49
%.

15

M.p. 196-197°C

8.35 (2H, dd, 
$$J_{2,4} = 2Hz$$
,  $J_{4,5} = 8Hz$ , —CO )

7.66-7.37 (7H, m, phenyl-H and C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

5 6.53 (1H, d,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 2Hz)

6.30 (1H, dd,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring,

$$J_{3.5} = 2Hz, J_{5.6} = 8Hz$$

#### Example 12

<Preparation of 4-acetoxy-2-pyridone>

10 A 5.00 g quantity of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 3.84 ml of acetyl chloride were reacted for 5 hours in the same manner as in Example 2. The title compound was isolated in an amount of 4.15 g from the reaction mixture in the same manner as in Example 2 except that 15 ethyl acetate was used as extraction solvent.

Yield was 60 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.45 (1H, bs, N-H)

7.43 (1H, d,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 8Hz)

20 6.10-6.04 (2H, m, C<sub>3,5</sub>-H of the pyridine ring) 2.24 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>)

# Example 13

<Preparation of 4-propanoyloxy-2-pyridone>

Using 1.00 g of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 0.94

25 ml of propanoyl chloride and following the general

procedure of Example 12, 350 mg of the title compound was obtained in a yield of 23 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.61 (1H, bs, N-H)

5 7.43 (1H, d,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 8Hz) 6.10-6.02 (2H, m,  $C_{3,5}$ -H of the pyridine ring)

2.58 (2H, q,  $-CH_2-$ , J = 8Hz)

1.11 (3H, t,  $-CH_3$ , J = 7.5Hz)

# Example 14

The general procedure of Example 12 was repeated using 1.00 g of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 2.05 g of n-decanoyl chloride to produce 370 mg of the title compound in a yield of 15 %.

15 NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.60 (1H, bs, N-H)

7.42 (1H, d,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 8Hz)

6.06-6.03 (2H, m,  $C_{3.5}$ -H of the pyridine ring)

1.62 (2H, t, CO-CH<sub>2</sub>, J = 6Hz)

20 1.39-0.91 (14H, m,  $CH_2 \times 7$ )

0.79 (3H, t,  $-CH_3$ , J = 6Hz)

#### Example 15

<Preparation of 4-(2-chlorobenzoyloxy)-2-pyridone>

The general procedure of Example 12 was

25 followed using 1.00 g of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 1.36

ml of 2-chlorobenzoyl chloride to produce 1.42 g of the title compound in a yield of 68 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

7.51 (1H, d,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 8Hz) 6.29-6.20 (2H, m,  $C_{3,5}$ -H of the pyridine ring)

# Example 16

10 <Preparation of 2,4-dinicotinoyloxypyridine>

A 1.00 g quantity of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 3.53 g of nicotinoyl acid chloride hydrochloride were reacted in 30 ml of pyridine at room temperature for 2 days. The resultant reaction mixture was treated in the same manner as in Example 12 to obtain 260 mg of the title compound in a yield of 9 %.

NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>) &:

9.40-7.40 (9H, m,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring

7.36-7.29 (2H, m,  $C_{3,5}$ -H of the pyridine ring)

#### Example 17

followed using 1.00 g of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 3.32 g of 4-ethoxybenzoyl chloride to produce 220 mg of the title compound in a yield of 6 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

5 8.50 (1H, d,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 6Hz)

7.48-7.40 (2H, m,  $C_{3,5}$ -H of the pyridine ring)

10 4.17 (4H, q, O-CH<sub>2</sub> x 2, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
)

1.37 (6H, t, 
$$CH_3 \times 2$$
,  $J = 7Hz$ )

# Example 18

<Preparation of 4-acetoxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone>

A 5.00 g quantity of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-

- 15 pyridone and 3.66 ml of acetyl chloride were stirred in 250 ml of pyridine at room temperature for 3 hours.

  The reaction mixture was then concentrated and the concentrate was washed with ethyl acetate and water to produce 3.39 g of the title compound in a yield of
- 20 52 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.91 (1H, bs, N-H)

7.81 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

6.35 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

25 2.32 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>)

<Preparation of 4-(2-naphthoyloxy)-2-pyridone>

Using 1.00 g of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 2.57 g of  $\beta$ -naphthoyl chloride and following the general

5 procedure of Example 18, 1.65 g of the title compound was produced in a yield of 69 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.72 (1H, bs, N-H)

8.81-7.64 (7H, m, H of the naphthalene ring)

7.51 (1H, d,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 8Hz) 6.33-6.25 (2H, m,  $C_{3,5}$ -H of the pyridine ring)

# Example 20

<Preparation of 4-(4-nitrobenzoyloxy)-2-pyridone>

To a suspension of 1.00 g of 4-hydroxy-2-

- 15 pyridone in 50 ml of dried dioxane were added 3.78 ml of triethylamine and a solution of 2.17 g of 4-nitrobenzoyl chloride in 30 ml of dried dioxane, and the mixture was refluxed for 6 hours. After the dioxane was distilled off, the residue was washed with water
- and then with a 1:1 mixture of methanol-acetone to obtain the title compound in an amount of 1.72 g (yield: 73.4 %)

M.p. 255-256°C

#### Example 21

25 <Preparation of 4-acetoxy-2-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-

pyridine>

The general procedure of Example 20 was repeated using 500 mg of 4-acetoxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone and 0.37 ml of benzoyl chloride to produce 720 mg of

5 the title compound in a yield of 93 %.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

8.46 (1H, s, C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

8.24-7.49 (5H, m, H of the benzoyl ring)

7.20 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

10 2.38 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>)

#### Example 22

<Preparation of 2,4-diacetoxypyridine>

The general procedure of Example 18 was followed using 1.00 g of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 4.00 g of acetyl bromide to obtain 0.90 g of the title

compound in a yield of 56.7 %.

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

8.36 (1H, d,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 6Hz)

7.06 (1H, dd,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring,  $J_{3,5}$  =

 $^{20}$   $^{2Hz}$ ,  $^{J}_{5.6} = ^{6Hz}$ )

6.96 (1H, d,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 2.0Hz)

2.31 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>)

2.30 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>)

# Example 23

25 <Preparation of 4-(3-benzyloxycarbonylpropanoyloxy)-

2-pyridone>

pyridone and 2.00 g of 3-benzyloxycarbonylpropionic acid in 30 ml of dimethylformamide was added at room temperature 1.90 g of N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide with stirring and the mixture was stirred overnight. The crystals formed were filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated. The concentrate was dissolved in 50 ml of ethyl acetate and washed with 20 ml of water three times. The ethyl acetate layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. The concentrate was then subjected to silica gel column chromatography using as an eluent 2 % methanol-chloroform, giving 0.62 g of the title compound in a yield of 23 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.66 (1H,bs, -NH-, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )
7.48-7.37 (6H, m, phenyl-H and  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

20 6.06-5.96 (2H, m, C<sub>3,5</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

2.90-2.75 (4H, m, -СОС<u>Н</u>2С<u>Н</u>2СО-)

<Preparation of 4-(3-carboxybenzoyloxy)-2-pyridone>

1.00 g of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone was suspended in 50 ml of pyridine. After the addition of 3.65 g of 5 isophthaloyl chloride, the suspension was refluxed with heating for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was left to stand for cooling, to which water was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The concentrate was washed with ether to give 1.00 g of the title compound in a yield of 43 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ) 8:

8.58-7.68 (4H, m, H of the benzoyl ring)

15 7.50 (1H, d,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 8Hz) 6.31-6.25 (2H, m,  $C_{3,5}$ -H of the pyridine ring)

# Example 25

<Preparation of 1-(carbomethoxymethylcarbamoyl)-4hydroxy-2-pyridone>

20 To 50 ml of a suspension of 2.00 g of 4hydroxy-2-pyridone in dioxane was added 2.49 g of
carboxymethylisocyanate and the resultant mixture was
refluxed at 80°C for 2 hours. After completion of the
reaction, the dioxane was distilled off and diethyl25 ether was added to the residue to produce 2.20 g of the

title compound in the form of solid in a yield of 54 %.

M.p. 124-126°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

10.87 (2H, bs, -CONH-, OH)

5 8.22 (1H, d,  $C_6$ -H, J = 8Hz)

6.18 (1H, dd, 
$$C_5$$
-H,  $J_{3,5} = 2Hz$ ,  $J_{5,6} = 8Hz$ )

5.77 (1H, d, 
$$C_3$$
-H,  $J = 2Hz$ )

4.17 (2H, d, 
$$CH_2$$
,  $J = 4Hz$ )

3.69 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>)

10 Example 26

<Preparation of 6-benzoyloxy-2-pyridone>

oxy)pyridine was dissolved in 10 ml of acetonitrile and 5 ml of acetonitrile solution containing 1.30 g of benzoyl chloride was added dropwise to the solution. After the mixture was reacted at room temperature for one day, the reaction mixture was concentrated and subjected to silica gel chromatography using chloroform as an eluent to produce 0.50 g of the title compound in

A 1.60 g quantity of 2,6-bis(trimethylsilyl-

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) &:

20 a yield of 33 %.

7.26-7.72 (4H, m,  $C_4$ -H of the pyridine ring and  $C_4$ -CO )

- 6.77 (1H, d,  $C_3$ -H or  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 8Hz)
- 6.64 (1H, d,  $C_5$ -H or  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 8Hz)

M.p. 124-127°C

#### Example 28

<Preparation of 4-hydroxy-2-(4-methylbenzoyloxy)pyridine>

To 3.5 g of 2,4-bis(trimethylsilyloxy) 
pyridine in 50 ml of methylene chloride was added 2.34

g of p-methylbenzoyl chloride and the mixture was

stirred at room temperature for one hour. Following

thereafter the general procedure of Example 27, 1.86 g

25 of the title compound was produced in a yield of

59.2 %.

M.p. 120-127°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

10.92 (1H, bs, -OH)

5 8.09 (1H, d,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 6Hz)

8.00 (2H, d, 
$$CH_3$$
—CO ,  $J = 8Hz$ )

7.41 (2H, d, 
$$CH_3$$
—CO ,  $J = 8Hz$ )

10

6.78 (1H, dd,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring,

$$J_{3,5} = 2Hz, J_{5,6} = 6Hz$$

6.62 (1H, d,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 2.0Hz)

2.43 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>-)

Example 29

<Preparation of 4-hydroxy-2-(2-methylpropanoyloxy)pyridine>

pyridine in 20 ml of methylene chloride was added 1.01
g of 2-methylpropionyl chloride and the mixture was
stirred at room temperature for one hour. Following
thereafter the general procedure of Example 27, 230 mg
of the title compound was obtained in a yield of
16.1 %.

25 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ:

7.37 (1H, d,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 7Hz)

6.34 (1H, d,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 2Hz)

6.17 (1H, dd,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring,

$$J_{3,5} = 2Hz, J_{5,6} = 7Hz$$

5 2.96-2.56 (1H, m, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH-)

1.29 (6H, d,  $CH_3 - x 2$ , J = 7Hz)

## Example 30

<Preparation of 4-hydroxy-2-(2-methylbenzoyloxy)pyridine>

- The general procedure of Example 27 was followed using 4.0 g of 2,4-bis(trimethylsilyloxy)-pyridine and 2.92 g of 2-methylbenzoyl chloride, thereby producing 1.59 g of the title compound in a yield of 44.18 %.
- 15 M.p. 116-119°C

# Example 31

<Preparation of 2,4-di-n-pentanoyloxypyridine>

The general procedure of Example 27 was repeated using 1.00 g of 2,4-bis(trimethylsilyloxy)-

20 pyridine, 50 ml of dichloromethane, 1.02 ml of pentanoyl chloride and 0.10 ml of stannic chloride, thereby producing 200 mg of the title compound in a yield of 18 %.

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>) &:

25 8.35 (1H, d,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 6Hz)

7.05 (1H, dd,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring,

$$J_{3,5} = 6Hz, J_{5,6} = 2Hz$$

6.95 (1H, d,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 2.0Hz)

$$2.67-2.48$$
 (4H, m, CO-CH<sub>2</sub>- x 2)

5 1.83-1.02 (8H, m, CH<sub>2</sub> x 4)

20 M.p. 124-125°C

0.87 (6H, t,  $CH_3 \times 2$ , J = 7H2)

## Example 32

<Preparation of 5-chloro-2,4-dibenzoyloxypyridine>

A 1.76 ml quantity of benzoyl chloride was

10 added to a suspension of 1.00 g of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy2-pyridone in 30 ml of pyridine, and the mixture was
stirred at room temperature for two hours. The solvent
was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in a
mixture solution of 60 ml of ethyl acetate and 30 ml of

15 water. The ethyl acetate layer was separated, washed
twice with 30 ml of water, dried on anhydrous sodium
sulfate and concentrated. The concentrate was further
washed with a small amount of ethanol, giving 2.11 g of
the title compound in a yield of 86.8 %.

#### Example 33

<Preparation of 2,4-dibenzoyloxypyridine>

To 4.0 g of 2,4-bis(trimethylsilyloxy)pyridine in 50 ml of dichloromethane were added 2.65 g

25 of benzoyl chloride and 0.2 ml of stannic chloride, and

the mixture was stirred at room temperature for one The solvent was distilled off and the residue was subjected to silica gel chromatography using ethyl acetate-benzene (2:3) as an eluent to produce 0.74 g 5 of the title compound in a yield of 14.8 %.

M.p. 100-102°C

# Example 34

<Pre><Preparation of 5-chloro-4-(2-thenoyloxy)-2-pyridone>

A 2.42 g quantity of 2-thenoyl chloride was

- added to a suspension of 2.00 g of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone in 100 ml of pyridine, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4.5 hours. action mixture was concentrated and the concentrate was washed with ethyl acetate and water, thereby producing
- 15 0.82 g of the title compound in a yield of 23 %. NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

8.19-8.04 (2H, m,  $C_{3.5}$ -H of the thiophene ring)

7.88 (1H, s, C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

7.38-7.28 (1H, m,  $C_A$ -H of the thiophene ring)

20 6.56 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

#### Example 35

<Preparation of 4-phenoxyacetyloxy-2-pyridone>

A 1.86 ml quantity of phenoxyacetyl chloride was added to a suspension of 1.00 g of 4-hydroxy-2-25 pyridone in 30 ml of pyridine, and the mixture was

stirred at room temperature for four hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the concentrate was washed with ethyl acetate, water and chloroform in this order, thereby producing 500 mg of the title

5 compound in a yield of 23 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.51 (1H, bs, N-H, disappeared by addition of  $D_2^{O}$ )

7.51-6.91 (6H, m, C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring and phenyl-H)

10 6.16-6.07 (2H, m, C<sub>3,5</sub>-H of the pyridine ring) 5.05 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>)

#### Example 36

<Pre><Preparation of 1-ethylcarbamoyl-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone>

A 2.50 ml quantity of ethyl isocyanate was

added to a suspension of 3.00 g of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone in 20 ml of pyridine, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for one hour. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in 50 ml of ethyl acetate. The solution was washed twice with 30 ml of

water. The ethyl acetate layer was dried on anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. The concentrate was recrystallized from ethanol-ether, thereby producing 1.48 g of the title compound in a yield of 30.1 %.

M.p. 272°C (foaming)

25 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) &:

11.05 (1H, bs, OH)

10.52 (1H, t, J = 5Hz, -CONH-)

8.25 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_6-H$  of the pyridine ring)

6.15 (1H, dd,  $J_{3,5} = 3Hz$ ,  $J_{5,6} = 8Hz$ ,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring)

5.73 (1H, d, J = 3Hz,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

3.50-3.20 (2H, m,  $-CH_2CH_3$ )

1.16 (3H, t, J = 7Hz,  $-CH_2CH_3$ )

# Example 37

10 <Preparation of 1-methylcarbamoyl-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone>

A 0.64 ml quantity of methyl isocyanate was added to a suspension of 1.00 g of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone in 20 ml of pyridine and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for one hour. Thereafter the general

15 procedure of Example 36 was followed to produce the title compound in a yield of 30 %.

M.p. 268°C (foaming)

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.27 (1H, bs, OH)

20 10.36 (1H, bs, -CONH-)

8.23 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

6.13 (1H, dd,  $J_{3,5} = 2Hz$ ,  $J_{5,6} = 8Hz$ ,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring)

5.71 (1H, d, J = 2Hz,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

25 2.88 (3H, d, J = 5Hz,  $CH_3$ )

<Preparation of 4-(4-n-propoxybenzoyloxy)-2-pyridone>

A 2.14 g quantity of 4-n-propoxybenzoyl

chloride was added to a suspension of 1.00 g of 4-5 hydroxy-2-pyridone in 30 ml of pyridine, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the concentrate was washed with ethyl acetate and water, thereby producing 1.98 g of the title compound in a 10 yield of 81 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

7.47 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

15 7.23 (2H, d, J = 9Hz, CO-

6.24-6.17 (2H, m,  $C_{3,5}$ -H of the pyridine ring)

4.05 (2H, t, 
$$J = 7Hz$$
, O-CH<sub>2</sub>)

20 1.88-1.65 (2H, m, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>)

0.99 (3H, t, J = 7Hz,  $CH_3$ )

#### Example 39

<Preparation of 5-chloro-4-nicotinoyloxy-2-pyridone> A 2.93 g quantity of nicotinoyl chloride

25 hydrochloride was added to a suspension of 2.00 g of

5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone in 100 ml of pyridine, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 9 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the concentrate was washed with ethyl acetate and water,

5 thereby producing 1.77 g of the title compound in a yield of 51 %.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) &:

10

- 9.26 (1H, d,  $C_2$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 2Hz)
- 8.94 (1H, dd,  $J_{4,6} = 2Hz$ ,  $J_{5,6} = 5Hz$ ,  $C_6$ -H of the nicotinoyl ring)
  - 8.47 (1H, td,  $J_{2,4} = 2Hz$ ,  $J_{4,5} = 8Hz$ ,  $C_5$ -H of the nicotinoyl ring)
  - 7.90 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)
  - 7.75-7.61 (1H, m,  $C_5$ -H of the nicotinoyl ring)
- 15 6.61 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

### Example 40

<Preparation of 5-chloro-4-phenylacetyloxy-2-pyridone>
 A 3.63 ml quantity of phenylacetyl chloride

was added to a suspension of 2.00 g of 5-chloro-4-

hydroxy-2-pyridone in 60 ml of pyridine. The same subsequent procedure as in Example 39 was conducted, thereby producing 500 mg of the title compound in a yield of 14 %.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) 6:

25 7.81 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

- 7.35 (5H, s, phenyl-H)
- 6.36 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)
- 4.02 (1H, s, -CH<sub>2</sub>-)

5 <Preparation of 5-chloro-4-(2-furoyloxy)-2-pyridone>

A 2.15 g quantity of 2-furoyl chloride was added to a suspension of 2.00 g of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone in 100 ml of pyridine. The same subsequent procedure as in Example 39 was conducted, thereby producing 1.13 g of the title compound in a yield of

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

34 %.

- 8.15 (1H, d, J = 2Hz,  $C_5-H$  of the furan ring)
- 7.88 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)
- 15 7.64 (1H, d, J = 4Hz,  $C_3$ -H of the furan ring)
  - 6.82 (1H, dd,  $J_{4,5} = 2Hz$ ,  $J_{3,4} = 4Hz$ ,  $C_4$ -H of the furan ring)
  - 6.54 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

### Example 42

20 <Preparation of 5-chloro-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyloxy)-2-pyridone>

A 3.80 g quantity of 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl chloride was added to a suspension of 2.00 g of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone in 100 ml of pyridine, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2.5

hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the concentrate was washed with ethyl acetate and water, thereby producing 1.60 g of the title compound in a yield of 34 %.

- 5 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8:
  - 7.88 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)
  - 7.39 (2H, s, phenyl-H)
  - 6.82 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)
  - 3.87 (6H, s,  $-OCH_3 \times 2$ )
- 10 3.80 (3H, s, -OCH<sub>3</sub>)

#### Example 43

<Preparation of 2-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-4-nicotinoyloxypyridine>

A 300 ml quantity of 5-chloro-4-nicotinoyl
15 oxy-2-pyridone was suspended in a mixture solvent of 30

ml of dioxane and 10 ml of pyridine and to the suspension were added 0.17 ml of benzoyl chloride and 0.83 ml

of triethylamine. The mixture was refluxed for 3

hours. The resulting reaction mixture was concentrated

20 and the concentrate was subjected to silica gel column chromatography using as an eluent, chloroform, thereby producing 230 mg of the title compound in a yield of

54 %.

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

25 9.41-8.37 (3H, m,  $C_{2,4,6}$ -H of the nicotinoyl ring)

8.51 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

5 7.64-7.31 (4H, m,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring and CO- $\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\rangle$  7.44 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

## Example 44

<Preparation of 2,4-diacetoxy-5-chloropyridine>

A 1.00 g quantity of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-

- pyridone was suspended in 40 ml of pyridine. To the suspension was slowly added 3.38 g of acetyl bromide with stirring at room temperature and then the mixture was stirred at 70°C for 1 hour. The precipitate formed was filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated.
- 15 The concentrate was washed with ether and then with acetone. The ether and acetone layers were combined and concentrated, and the concentrate was subjected to silica gel column chromatography using an eluent chloroform, thereby producing 1.52 g of the title
- 20 compound in a yield of 96.4 %.

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

- 8.41 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)
- 7.06 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)
- 2.36 and 2.32 (each 3H, s,  $CH_3$ )

<Preparation of 5-chloro-4-piperonyloyloxy-2-pyridone>

A 3.80 g quantity of piperonyloyl chloride was added to a suspension of 2.00 g of 5-chloro-4-

- hydroxy-2-pyridone in 60 ml of pyridine, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The concentrate was washed successively with ethyl acetate, water and chloroform and then
- purified by silica gel column chromatography using as
   an eluent 2 % methanol-chloroform, thereby producing
   200 mg of the title compound in a yield of 5 %.
   NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)δ:

12.01 (1H, bs, N-H)

15 7.86 (1H, s, C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)
7.78 (1H, dd, J<sub>2,6</sub> = 2Hz, J<sub>5,6</sub> = 8Hz, CO

7.52 (1H, d, J = 1Hz, CO

)

20

7.11 (1H, d, J = 8Hz, CO
$$-$$
0)

- 6.51 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)
- 6.20 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>)

8.68 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

7.68 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

20 6.21 and 6.20 (each 2H, s,  $-CH_2$ -)

# Example 47

<Preparation of 4-(3-benzyloxycarbonylbenzoyloxy)-5chloro-2-pyridone>

The general procedure of Example 1 was

25 followed using 2.20 g of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone

and 5.31 g of 3-benzyloxycarbonylbenzoyl chloride, thereby giving 1.73 g of the title compound in a yield of 29 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

7.89 (1H, s, C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

6.60 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring) 5.42 (2H, s, -CH<sub>2</sub>-)

# Example 48

15 <Preparation of 4-(n-pentanoyloxy)-2-pyridone>

The general procedure of Example 31 was followed using 1.00 g of 2,4-bis(trimethylsilyloxy)-pyridine and 1.02 ml of n-pentanoyl chloride, thereby giving 310 mg of the title compound in a yield of 41 %.

20 NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.62 (1H, bs, N-H)

7.42 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

6.11-6.00 (2H, m,  $C_{3.5}$ -H of the pyridine ring)

2.55 (2H, t, J = 7Hz,  $CO-CH_2-$ )

25 1.69-1.23 (4H, m, CH<sub>2</sub> x 2)

0.90 (3H, t, J = 7Hz,  $CH_3$ )

### Example 49

<Preparation of 2-acetoxy-4-benzoyloxy-5-chloropyridine>

- The general procedure of Example 21 was followed using 200 mg of 2-acetoxy-5-chloro-4-hydroxy-pyridine, 0.15 ml of benzoyl chloride and 0.74 ml of triethylamine and 20 ml of acetonitrile, thereby giving 300 mg of the title compound in a yield of 96 %.
- 10 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :
  - 8.43 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)
  - 8.23-7.48 (5H, m, phenyl-H)
  - 7.27 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)
  - 2.29 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>)

Example 50

<Preparation of 4-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-1-ethoxymethyl2-pyridone>

The general procedure of Example 49 was

followed using 200 mg of 5-chloro-1-ethoxymethyl-420 hydroxy-2-pyridone, 0.14 ml of benzoyl chloride, 0.68
ml of triethylamine and 20 ml of dioxane, thereby
producing 280 mg of the title compound in a yield of
93 %.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) &:

25 8.21-7.42 (5H, m, phenyl-H)

7.58 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

6.61 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

5.35 (2H, s, N-CH<sub>2</sub>)

3.65 (2H, q, J = 5Hz,  $CH_2$ - $CH_3$ )

5 1.23 (3H, t, J = 5Hz,  $CH_2-CH_3$ )

## Example 51

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

15 7.80 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

6.11-5.69 (1H, m, -CH=)

5.81 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

5.30-4.94 (1H, m, =CH<sub>2</sub>)

4.60-4.36 (1H, m, N-CH<sub>2</sub>)

20 Example 52

<Preparation of 2,4-di(3-chlorobenzoyloxy)pyridine>

A 1.00 g quantity of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone was suspended in 30 ml of pyridine and 3.46 g of 3-chlorobenzoyl chloride was added to the suspension. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 days.

The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated and the concentrate was extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was concentrated and the concentrate was washed with water and with methanol, giving 1.74 g of the title compound in a yield of 50 %.

5 giving 1.74 g of the title compound in a yield of 50 %.

NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>) &:

8.56 (1H,  $\dot{d}$ , J = 6Hz, C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

7.57-7.52 (2H, m,  $C_{3,5}$ -H of the pyridine ring)

Example 53

<Preparation of 2,4-di(2-methoxybenzoyloxy)pyridine>

A 2.00 g quantity of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone was

suspended in 60 ml of pyridine, and 5.52 g of 2-anisoyl chloride was added to the suspension. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 day. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the concentrate was washed with benzene and extracted with ethyl acetate. The

extract was concentrated and the concentrate was subjected to a silica gel column chromatography using chloroform-acetone (30 : 1) as an eluent, giving 120 mg of the title compound in a yield of 2 %.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) &:

25 8.45 (1H, d, J = 6Hz,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

7.27-7.21 (2H, m,  $C_{3,5}$ -H of the pyridine ring) 3.93 (6H, s, -OCH<sub>3</sub> x 2)

# Example 54

<Preparation of 1-carboxylmethylcarbamoyl-4-hydroxy2-pyridone>

A 5.40 ml quantity of 1N aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide was added to a solution of 600 mg of 4-hydroxy-1-methoxycarbonylmethylcarbamoyl-2-pyridone in 10 ml of methanol, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. Then the reaction solution was made weakly acidic with 1N hydrochloric acid. The precipitate thus formed was filtered and dried, producing 410 mg of the title compound in a yield of 71.9 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

- 10.82 (1H, t, CO-NH-CH<sub>2</sub>-, J = 5Hz, disappeared by addition of  $D_2O$ )
- 20 8.10 (1H, d,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 8Hz)
  6.02 (1H, dd,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 2Hz, J = 8Hz)
  - 5.50 (1H, d,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 2Hz)
  - 3.75 (2H, d,  $-NH-CH_2-COOH$ , J = 5Hz)

5

<Preparation of 4-(3-benzyloxycarbonylpropoxy)-1ethoxymethyl-2-pyridone>

A 0.22 g quantity of 1-ethoxymethyl-4-

- 5 hydroxy-2-pyridone and 0.43 g of monobenzyl ester of succinic acid were dissolved in 5 ml of tetrahydro-furan, and 0.45 g of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide was added to the solution with ice cooling. The mixture was reacted overnight at room temperature and the pre-
- centrated and purified on a silica gel chromatography using chloroform as an eluent, giving 0.41 g of the title compound in a yield of 88 %.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

- 7.34 (6H, bs, phenyl-H,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring) 6.30 (1H, d,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 2Hz) 6.06 (1H, dd,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring, J = 7Hz, 2Hz)
  - 5.33 (2H, s, -CH<sub>2</sub>N)
- 20 5.15 (2H, s, -CH<sub>2</sub>OCO)
  - 3.60 (2H, q,  $CH_2CH_3$ , J = 7Hz)
  - 2.68-2.82 (4H, m, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)
  - 1.20 (3H, t,  $CH_3$ , J = 7Hz)

# Example 56

25 <Preparation of 5-chloro-2,4-dibenzoyloxypyridine and</p>

4-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone>

A 0.50 g quantity of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2pyridone was dissolved in 15 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide, and 0.45 g of sodium hydride was added to

5 the solution. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. Then a solution of 1.10 g of
benzoyl chloride in 5 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide was
added dropwise and reacted for 1 hour. After the
reaction, the solvent was distilled off, then the

10 residue was extracted with chloroform, and the extract
was concentrated. The concentrate was subjected to a
silica gel column chromatography, giving as the first
eluate 0.80 g of the desired dibenzoyloxy derivative in
a yield of 66 % and as the second eluate 0.04 g of the

15 desired 4-benzoyloxy derivative in a yield of 5 %.

The dibenzoyloxy derivative (5-chloro-2,4-dibenzoyloxypyridine) M.p. 124-125°C

The 4-benzoyloxy derivative (4-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone) M.p. 196-197°C

20 Example 57

<Preparation of 5-chloro-2-ethoxycarbonyloxy-4-hydroxypyridine>

A 2.00 g quantity of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone was refluxed in 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexamethyldisilazane overnight. The solution was cooled by

standing and the excess disilazane was distilled off. The ammonia present in the residue was removed by a vacuum pump. The residue was diluted with 20 ml of acetonitrile. To the dilution was added 20 ml of a

- solution of 3.00 g of ethyl chloroformate in acetonitrile. To the mixture was added dropwise 0.10 ml of stannic chloride and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated, the concentrate was dissolved in ethyl
- 10 acetate and the solution was treated with methanol.

  The unreacted starting material (5-chloro-4-hydroxy2-pyridone) thus precipitated was separated by filtration. The ethyl acetate layer was concentrated and the
  concentrate was subjected to silica gel column chromato-
- graphy using as an eluent 1 % methanol-chloroform,
  giving 0.68 g of the title compound in a yield of 23 %.

  NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) &:
  - 12.0 (1H, broad, OH)
  - 8.21 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)
- 20 6.78 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)
  - 4.26 (2H, q,  $CH_2CH_3$ , J = 7Hz)
  - 1.29 (3H, t,  $CH_2CH_3$ , J = 7Hz)

## Example 58

<Preparation of 5-chloro-4-ethoxycarbonyloxy-2-</pre>

25 pyridone>

A 2.00 g quantity of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone was refluxed in 30 ml of 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexa-methyldisilazane overnight. The solution was cooled by standing and the excess disilazane was distilled off.

- The presence of ammonia resulting as a by-product from the reaction was confirmed at that time. To the solution was added 15 ml of methylene chloride and thereto was further added 10 ml of a solution of 2.20 g of ethyl chloroformate in methylene chloride. The
- mixture was subjected to reaction at room temperature for 4 hours. The same subsequent procedure as in Example 57 was repeated, collecting the unreacted materials and affording 0.18 g of the title compound in a yield of 6 %.
- 15 NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :
  - 11.96 (1H, s, NH)
  - 7.84 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)
  - 6.49 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)
  - 4.29 (2H, q,  $CH_2CH_3$ , J = 7Hz)
- 20 1.30 (3H, t,  $CH_2CH_3$ , J = 7Hz)

### Example 59

<Preparation of 4-acetoxy-5-chloro-5-pyridone>

There were mixed 3.00 g of 5-chloro-2,4-bis-(trimethylsilyloxy)pyridine, 3.0 ml of triethylamine and 50 ml of acetonitrile. To the mixture was added dropwise 1.00 ml of acetyl bromide, and the resulting mixture was subjected to reaction at room temperature for 1 hour. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was concentrated and the concentrate was recrystallized from acetone, giving 0.66 g of the title compound in a yield of 34 %.

## Example 60

<Preparation of 5-chloro-4-lauroyloxy-2-pyridone and
5-chloro-2,4-di(lauroyloxy)pyridine>

- A 2.00 g quantity of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-10 pyridone was suspended in 100 ml of pyridine. suspension was added dropwise 4.50 g of lauroyl chloride and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. After completion of the reaction, the pyridine was distilled off and the residue was stirred in ether overnight. The precipitate thus obtained was separated by filtration and dried, affording 1.20 g of the desired monoacyl product. The ether layer was concentrated and the concentrate was applied to silica gel column chromatography using chloroform as an eluent, giving 0.38 g of monoacyl product (total yield of 35 %) and 2.14 g of diacyl product (yield of 31 %). Monoacyl product (5-chloro-4-lauroyloxy-2-pyridone) NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :
- 25 7.81 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

- 6.33 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)
- 2.61 (2H, t,  $CH_2CO$ , J = 7Hz)
- 1.25 (18H, m, CH<sub>2</sub> x 9)
- 0.85 (3H, t,  $CH_3$ , J = 7Hz)
- 5 Diacyl product (5-chloro-2,4-di(lauroyloxy)pyridine)
  NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>) &:
  - 8.39 (1H, s, C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)
  - 7.04 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)
  - 2.52-2.72 (4H, m,  $CH_2$ CO x 2)
- 10 1.27 (36H, bs, CH<sub>2</sub> x 18)
  - 0.88 (6H, t,  $CH_3 \times 2$ )

<Preparation of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-1-methylthiomethyl2-pyridone>

- A 0.50 g quantity of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2pyridone was refluxed in 10 ml of 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexamethyldisilazane overnight. The excess hexamethyldisilazane
  was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in 15
  ml of acetonitrile. To the solution was added 0.70 g
- of chloromethyl methyl sulfide and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. The mixture was neutralized with triethylamine and the solvent was distilled off. The residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography using 2 % methanol-chloroform as
- 25 an eluent, giving 0.01 g of the title compound in a

yield of 2 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

5

7.94 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

5.77 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring, disappeared by addition of  $D_2$ 0)

4.92 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>S)

2.12 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>)

## Example 62

<Preparation of 5-chloro-4-(4-chlorobenzoyloxy)-2
pyridone and 5-chloro-2,4-di(4-chlorobenzoyloxy)
pyridine>

The general procedure of Example 60 was followed using 2.00 g of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone, 3.60 g of 4-chlorobenzoyl chloride and 100 ml of pyridine and conducting the reaction overnight, thereby producing 1.11 g of desired monoacyl product (yield 29%) and 2.70 g of desired diacyl product (yield 47%). Monoacyl product (5-chloro-4-(4-chloro-benzoyl)oxy-2-pyridone)

20 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ:

12.01 (1H, bs, NH)

8.12 (2H, d, C1—CO , 
$$J = 8Hz$$
)

25 7.89 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

7.70 (2H, d, Cl—CO , 
$$J = 8Hz$$
)

6.57 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

Diacyl product (5-chloro-2,4-di(4-chlorobenzoyl)-

5 oxypyridine)

10

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

8.51 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

7.39-7.57 (5H, m,  $C_3$ -H of the pyriding ring

Example 63

<Preparation of 5-chloro-4-(4-methoxybenzoyloxy)-2pyridone and 5-chloro-2,4-di(4-methoxybenzoyloxy)pyridine>

20 2-pyridone was suspended in 150 ml of pyridine. To the solution was added dropwise 2.80 g of 4-methoxybenzoyl chloride. The mixture was reacted at room temperature for 4 hours. After completion of the reaction, the pyridine was distilled off and the residue was applied to silica gel column chromatography using as an eluent

petroleum ether-chloroform (1:4) to give 2.74 g of the desired dibenzoyl product in a yield of 48 % and employing as an eluent chloroform to afford 1.27 g of monobenzoyl product in a yield of 33 %.

5 Monobenzoyl product (5-chloro-4-(4-methoxybenzoyloxy)-2-pyridone)

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.95 (1H, s, NH)

10 8.07 (2H, d, 
$$CH_3O$$
—CO ,  $J = 9Hz$ )

7.86 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

7.14 (2H, d, 
$$CH_3O$$
—CO ,  $J = 9Hz$ )

15

6.51 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

3.88 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>O)

Dibenzoyl product (5-chloro-2,4-di(4-methoxybenzoyl-oxy)pyridine)

20 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ:

8.49 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

8.17 (2H, d, 
$$CH_3O - CO$$
 ,  $J = 9Hz$ )

25 8.16 (2H, d, 
$$CH_3O$$
—CO ,  $J = 9Hz$ )

7.37 (1H, s, 
$$C_3$$
-H of the pyridine ring)

5 6.98 (2H, d, 
$$CH_3O$$
—CO ,  $J = 9Hz$ )

3.91 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>O)

3.89 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>O)

## Example 64

10 <Preparation of 5-chloro-4-(4-dimethylaminobenzoyloxy)2-pyridone and 5-chloro-2,4-di(4-dimethylaminobenzoyloxy)pyridine>

There were mixed 2.70 g of 4-dimethylaminobenzoic acid, 2.0 ml of thionyl chloride and 50 ml of
15 benzene. The mixture was refluxed overnight and left
to stand for cooling. Then the benzene was distilled
off and the residue was diluted with 70 ml of pyridine.
The dilution was added to 80 ml of a solution of 2.00 g
of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone in pyridine. The
20 mixture was subjected to reaction at room temperature
for 3 hours. The pyridine was distilled off and the
residue was applied to silica gel column chromatography
using chloroform as an eluent to give 1.34 g of the
desired diacyl product (yield 24 %) and employing 2 %
methanol-chloroform as an eluent to afford 1.89 g of

monoacyl product (yield 47 %).

Monoacyl (5-chloro-4-(4-dimethylaminobenzoyloxy)-2-pyridone)

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

5 11.88 (1H, bs, -NH-)

7.91 (2H, d, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N-
$$\bigcirc$$
CO , J = 9Hz)

7.80 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

10
6.81 (2H, d, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N- $\rightarrow$ CO , J = 9Hz)

6.45 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

3.05 (6H, s,  $CH_3 \times 2$ )

Diacyl product (5-chloro-2,4-di(4-dimethylaminobenzoyloxy)pyridine)

NMR (CDC1<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

25

8.45 (1H, s, C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

20 8.05 (4H, d, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N-
$$\bigcirc$$
CO , J = 9Hz)

7.36 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

6.67 (2H, d, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N 
$$\rightarrow$$
 CO , J = 9Hz)

3.08 (6H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>)

3.07 (6H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>)

5

## Example 65

<Preparation of 5-chloro-2,4-di(4-methylbenzoyloxy)pyridine>

A 2.66 g quantity of 4-methylbenzoyl chloride was added dropwise to 50 ml of a solution of 1.00 g of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone in pyridine. The mixture was subjected to reaction at room temperature overnight. The pyridine was distilled off and the residue was stirred in ether for 6 hours. The solids thus precipitated were dried, giving 1.71 g of the title compound. The ether was concentrated and the residue was applied to silica gel column chromatography using as an eluent petroleum ether-chloroform (1 : 2), affording 0.85 g of the same compound (total amount 2.56 g, total yield 97 %).

20 NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

8.71 (lH, s, C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

25 8.04 (2H, d, 
$$CH_3$$
—CO ,  $J = 8Hz$ )

7.73 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

5 7.45 (2H, d, 
$$CH_3$$
—CO ,  $J = 8Hz$ )

3.29 (6H, s,  $CH_3 \times 2$ )

# Example 66

<Preparation of 4-(4-benzyloxybenzoyloxy)-5-chloro-2-</pre>

pyridone was suspended in 100 ml of pyridine. To the suspension was added 5.59 g of 4-benzyloxybenzoyl chloride with stirring at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90°C for 1.5 hours. The solvent was distilled off and ethyl acetate was added to the residue. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The ethyl acetate layer was concentrated and the residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography using as an eluent 2 % methanol-chloroform, giving 770 mg of the title compound in a yield of 10.5 %.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

8.14 (2H, d, -CO-
$$\rightarrow$$
 , J = 9Hz)

25

7.52 (1H, s, 
$$C_6$$
-H of the pyridine ring)

7.40 (5H, s, phenyl-H)

7.07 (2H, d, -CO-
$$\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$$
 0- , J = 9Hz)

6.64 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

# Example 67

10 <Preparation of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-1-methoxymethyl-2pyridone>

The general procedure of Example 61 was followed using 1.75 g of 2,4-bis(trimethylsilyloxy)-5-chloropyridine, 0.66 g of chloromethyl methyl ether and 20 ml of acetonitrile, thereby producing 0.63 g of the title compound in a yield of 49 %.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) 6:

15

11.55 (1H, bs, OH)

7.87 (1H, s, C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

20 5.76 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

5.12 (2H, s, NCH<sub>2</sub>)

3.24 (3H, s, OCH<sub>3</sub>)

## Example 68

followed using 2.00 g 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone, 3.93 g of α-naphthoyl chloride and 100 ml of pyridine, thereby producing 1.15 g of the title compound in a yield of 28 %.

5 NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

12.07 (1H, bs, NH)

8.89-7.64 (7H, m, naphthyl-H)

7.94 (1H, s, C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

6.68 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

10 Example 69

<Preparation of 5-chloro-2,4-di(1-naphthoyloxy)pyridine>

The general procedure of Example 45 was followed using 2.00 g of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-pyridone,

15 3.93 g of  $\alpha$ -naphthoyl chloride and 100 ml of pyridine, thereby producing 3.83 g of the title compound in a yield of 61 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

8.92-7.60 (14H, m, naphthyl-H  $\times$  2)

20 8.81 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

7.98 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

## Example 70

<Preparation of 4-(4-benzyloxycarbonyl)benzoyloxy-2pyridone>

25 A 20 ml quantity of a solution of 4.60 g of

(4-benzyloxycarbonyl) benzoyl chloride in dioxane was added to 20 ml of a solution of 1.80 g of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 7.50 g of triethylamine in dioxane. The mixture was refluxed for 6 hours, left to stand for cooling and concentrated. The concentrate was extracted with ethyl acetate and washed with water. The ethyl acetate was distilled off and the residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography using as an eluent 2 % methanol-chloroform, giving 0.80 g of the title compound in a yield of 14 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.90 (1H, bs, NH)

15

7.39-7.50 (6H, m, phenyl-H and  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

6.22-7.34 (2H, m,  $C_{3,5}$ -H of the pyridine ring)

20 5.41 (2H, s, 
$$-CH_2$$
)
Example 71

5-bromo-2,4-dibenzoyloxypyridine was added thereto.

The mixture was refluxed overnight, left to stand for cooling and concentrated. The concentrate was extracted with ethyl acetate and washed with water. The ethyl acetate layer was concentrated and the concentrate was treated with ether, giving 0.23 g of the title compound in a yield of 62 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

12.10 (1H, broad, OH)

10 8.36 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

15

6.81 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

### Example 72

<Preparation of 5-bromo-4-benzoyloxy-2-pyridone and
5-bromo-2,4-dibenzoyloxypyridine>

20 A 2.00 g quantity of 5-bromo-4-hydroxy-2pyridone was suspended in 100 ml of pyridine. To the
suspension was added dropwise 2.20 g of benzoyl chloride and the mixture was reacted at room temperature
for 4 hours. After completion of the reaction, the
25 mixture was concentrated and the residue was stirred in

ether overnight. The crystals precipitated were separated by filtration, affording 1.01 g of the desired monobenzoyloxy product in a yield of 33 %. The ether was concentrated and the concentrate was applied to silica gel column chromatography using as an eluent petroleum ether-chloroform (1 : 2), affording 1.44 g of the desired dibenzoyloxy product in a yield of 34 %. Monobenzoyloxy product (5-bromo-4-benzoyloxy-2-pyridone) NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ:

10 8.08-8.17 (2H, m, CO)

7.92 (1H, s, C<sub>6</sub>-H of the pyridine ring)

15

5

6.65 (1H, s,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)
Dibenzoyloxy product (5-bromo-2,4-dibenzoyloxypyridine)
NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

8.63 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

20

7.40-7.65 (7H, m,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring and

<Preparation of 2,4-bis(trimethylsilyloxy)-5-chloropyridine>

A 50 ml quantity of hexamethyldisilazane was added to 9.6 g of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2(1H)-pyridone. The mixture was stirred in an oil bath at 140°C overnight. The insolubles were removed by filtration and the filtrate was distilled under a reduced pressure, giving 14.4 g of the title compound having a boiling point of 120°C/7 mmHg in a yield of 75 %.

### Example 74

<Preparation of 2-acetoxy-5-chloro-4-hydroxypyridine>

A 2.09 ml quantity of acetyl bromide and 0.10 ml of stannic chloride were added to a solution of 5.00 g of 2,4-bis(trimethylsilyloxy)-5-chloropyridine in 250 ml of dried dichloromethane. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3.5 hours. The mixture was neutralized with triethylamine and the solvent was distilled off. The residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography using 40 % ethyl acetate-benzene as an eluent, giving 2.07 g of the title compound in a yield of 64 %.

M.p. 270 to 272°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

25 11.90 (1H, bs, OH)

- 8.20 (1H, s,  $C_6$ -H)
- 6.69 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H)
- 2.27 (3H, s, COCH<sub>3</sub>)

5 <Preparation of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-1-(2-tetrahydrofuranyl)-2-pyridone>

A 10 ml quantity of hexamethyldisilazane was added to 1.00 g of 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2(1H)-pyridone.

The mixture was refluxed for 6 hours. The excess

10 hexamethyldisilazane was distilled off and the oily

- residue was dissolved in 50 ml of dichloromethane. To the solution were added 1.00 g of 2-acetoxy tetra-hydrofuran and 0.1 ml of stannic chloride and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The
- 15 mixture was neutralized with triethylamine and the solvent was distilled off. To the residue was added methanol and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solvent was distilled off again and the residue was subjected to silica gel
- 20 column chromatography using as an eluent 2 % methanolchloroform, giving 1.07 g of the title compound in a yield of 73.5 %.

M.p. 170 to 173°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

25 11.6 (1H, bs, OH)

- 10 <Preparation of 4-hydroxy-1-(3-phthalidyl)-2-pyridone>
- A 10 ml quantity of hexamethyldisilazane was added to 1.00 g of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone. The mixture was refluxed for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under a reduced pressure and 2.29 g of
- 15 acephthalide was added to the residue. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Methanol was added to the reaction mixture and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes. The resulting mixture was concentrated under a reduced
- 20 pressure. The concentrate was subjected to silica gel column chromatography using as an eluent 1 % methanol-chloroform, giving 0.62 g of the title compound in a yield of 30 %.

M.p. 239 to 241°C

25 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ:

6.99 (1H, d, 
$$J = 8Hz$$
,  $C_6-H$ )

5 5.88 (1H, dd, 
$$J_{3,5} = 2Hz$$
,  $J_{5,6} = 8Hz$ ,  $C_{5}$ -H)  
5.65 (1H, d,  $J = 2Hz$ ,  $C_{3}$ -H)

<Preparation of 1-benzyloxymethyl-5-chloro-4-hydroxy-2pyridone>

- The general procedure of Example 75 was repeated with the exception of using benzyloxymethyl chloride in place of 2-acetoxytetrahydrofuran used in Example 75 and acetonitrile in place of dichloromethane used in Example 75, thereby producing the title com-
- 15 pound in a yield of 57 %.

M.p. 165 to 167°C

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.65 (1H, bs, OH)

7.92 (1H, s, C<sub>6</sub>-H)

20 7.31 (5H, s, phenyl-H)

5.77 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H)

5.27 (2H, s, -NCH<sub>2</sub>O-)

<Preparation of 5-chloro-1-ethoxymethyl-4-hydroxy-2pyridone>

The general procedure of Example 75 was

repeated with the exception of using chloromethylethyl ether in place of 2-acetoxytetrahydrofuran used in Example 75, giving 5-chloro-1-ethoxymethyl-4-hydroxy-2(1H)-pyridone in a yield of 39 %.

M.p. 217 to 219°C

10 NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.63 (1H, bs, OH)

7.87 (1H, s, C<sub>6</sub>-H)

5.75 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H)

5.16 (2H, s, N-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-)

15 3.49 (2H, q, J = 7Hz,  $-OCH_2CH_3$ )

1.09 (3H, t, J = 7Hz,  $-OCH_2CH_3$ )

# Example 79

<Preparation of 2-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-4-hydroxypyridine>

- The general procedure of Example 75 was repeated with the exception of using benzoyl chloride in place of 2-acetoxytetrahydrofuran used in Example 75, giving the title compound in a yield of 51 %. M.p. (The compound softened at 184°C)
- 25 NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ:

6.91 (1H, s, C<sub>3</sub>-H)

### Example 80

<Preparation of 4-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-2-pyridine>

A 0.31 ml quantity of aniline was added to a

10 solution of 1.00 g of 5-chloro-2,4-dibenzoyloxypyridine
in 30 ml of dioxane and the mixture was left to stand
at 90 to 100°C for 5 hours. Thereto was added 0.15 ml
of aniline and the mixture was further subjected to
reaction for 2 hours. The solvent was distilled off

15 and the residue was washed with water. The precipitate
was recovered by filtration and applied to silica gel
column chromatography to conduct gradient elution using
chloroform and 2 % methanol-chloroform, giving 0.26 g
of the title compound in a yield of 37 %. The compound

20 thus obtained was found identical in melting point and
in NMR spectrum data with the compound prepared in
Example 10.

#### Example 81

<Preparation of 6-benzoyloxy-3-cyano-2-hydroxypyridine>
25 A 0.51 ml quantity of triethylamine and 0.43

ml of benzoyl chloride were added to a solution of 1.00 g of 3-cyano-2,6-dihydroxypyridine in 40 ml of N,N-dimethylacetamide. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes. To the reaction mixture

5 were added 0.51 ml of triethylamine and 0.43 ml of benzoyl chloride, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure. The concentrate was washed with

10 chloroform and with water, giving 1.06 g of the title compound in a yield of 60 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

12.76 (1H, bs, OH or NH)

8.33 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_A - H$  of the pyridine ring)

15

20 6.95 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring)

Examples 82 to 86

The following compounds were prepared in the same manner as in Example 81.

### Example 82

25 3-cyano-6-(2,4-dichlorobenzoyloxy)-2-hydroxy-

pyridine

NMR (( $CD_3$ )  $_2CO$ )  $\delta$ :

8.29 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_4$ -H of the pyridine ring)

5 8.17 (1H, d, J = 8Hz, 
$$-0C0$$
)

7.74 (1H, d, J = 2Hz, 
$$-0$$
C) C1

7.61 (1H, dd, 
$$J = 8Hz$$
,  $J = 2Hz$ ,  $-OCO$ 

10

7.01 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring) Example 83

3-cyano-6-(2-furoyloxy)-2-hydroxypyridine NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

15 8.32 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_4$ -H of the pyridine ring)

8.14 (1H, dd, 
$$J = 1Hz$$
,  $J = 2Hz$ , -00C )

7.63 (1H, dd, 
$$J = 1Hz$$
,  $J = 4Hz$ ,  $-000$ )

20

6.95 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_5-H$  of the pyridine ring)

6.82 (1H, dd, 
$$J = 2Hz$$
,  $J = 4Hz$ ,  $-00C$ 

3-cyano-6-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyloxy)-2-

hydroxypyridine

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

5 8.32 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_4$ -H of the pyridine ring)

6.93 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_6-H$  of the pyridine ring)

# Example 85

15

20

3-cyano-6-(2-thenoyloxy)-2-hydroxypyridine

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

8.32 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_A-H$  of the pyridine ring)

8.15 (1H, dd, J = 1Hz, J = 5Hz, -OOC )

6.96 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring) Example 86

3-chloro-6-(4-fluorobenzoyloxy)-2-hydroxypyridine

5 NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

12.27 (1H, bs, OH or NH)

10 7.96 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_4$ -H of the pyridine ring)

6.79 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_5-H$  of the pyridine ring)

15 Example 87

<Pre><Preparation of 4-(2-thenoyloxy)-2-pyridone>

The general procedure of Example 18 was followed using 2.00 g of 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone and 3.17 g of 2-thenoyl chloride, thereby producing 2.98 g of

20 the title compound in a yield of 75 %.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

11.69 (1H, bs, N-H, disappeared by addition of D20)

8.14-7.99 (2H, m,  $C_{3.5}$ -H of the thiophene ring)

7.48 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

25 7.35-7.26 (1H, m,  $C_4$ -H of the thiophene ring)

6.26-6.17 (2H, m,  $C_{3.5}$ -H of the pyridine ring) Example 88

<Preparation of 6-benzoyloxy-3-chloro-2-hydroxy-</pre> pyridine>

5 Benzoic anhydride (5.81 g) was added to a solution of 3.74 g of 3-chloro-2,6-dihydroxypyridine in 100 ml of pyridine and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was washed with ether and recrystallized from acetone, giving 3.07 g of the title compound in a yield of 48 %. NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

12.25 (1H, bs, OH or NH)

8.15-7.92 (3H, m,  $C_A$ -H of the pyridine ring and

15

6.80 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_5-H$  of the pyridine ring) Example 89

<Preparation of 4-acetoxy-2-benzoyloxypyridine>

A 0.77 g quantity of 4-acetoxy-2-pyridone was suspended in 30 ml of dioxane. To the suspension were added 2.09 ml of triethylamine and 0.58 ml of benzoyl

chloride and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 hours. The reaction mixture was
concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was
subjected to silica gel chromatography using, as an
eluent, chloroform, giving 0.95 g of the title compound
in a yield of 73 %.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ :

8.42 (1H, d, J = 6Hz,  $C_6$ -H of the pyridine ring)

7.25-7.06 (2H, m,  $C_{3,5}$ -H of the pyridine ring)

15 2.29 (3H, s, COCH<sub>3</sub>)

### Example 90

<Preparation of 6-benzoyloxy-2-(4-bromobenzoyloxy)-3cyanopyridine>

Triethylamine (3.46 ml) and 1.82 g of 4-

- bromobenzoyl chloride were added to a solution of 2.00 g of 6-benzoyloxy-3-cyano-2-hydroxypyridine in 50 ml of dioxane. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The salt thus produced was separated by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated. The
- 25 concentrate was applied to silica gel column chromato-

graphy using, as an eluent, chloroform, giving 2.97 g of the title compound in a yield of 84 %. NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ :

8.80 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_A-H$  of the pyridine ring)

5

8.19-7.53 (10H, m,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring and

10 Example 91

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

<Preparation of 6-benzoyloxy-2-(4-chlorobenzoyloxy)-3cyanopyridine>

The general procedure of Example 90 was followed using 1.00 g of 6-benzoyloxy-3-cyano-2-hydroxy15 pyridine and 0.72 g of 4-chlorobenzoyl chloride, thereby producing 1.29 g of the title compound in a yield of 82 %.

8.82 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_A-H$  of the pyridine ring)

20 8.23-7.59 (10H, m,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring and

## Example 92

25 <Preparation of 3-cyano-2,6-dibenzoyloxypyridine>

The general procedure of Example 90 was followed using 1.00 g of 6-benzoyloxy-3-cyano-2-hydroxy-pyridine and 0.58 g of benzoyl chloride, thereby producing 1.15 g of the title compound in a yield of 80 %.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) 8:

10

8.81 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_4$ -H of the pyridine ring)

7.81-7.63 (7H, m,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring and

15 Example 93

<Preparation of 6-(2-chlorobenzoyloxy)-3-cyano-2hydroxypyridine>

The general procedure of Exampl 81 was followed using 2.00 g of 3-cyano-2,6-dihydroxypyridine and 2.57 g of 2-chlorobenzoyl chloride, thereby producing 2.21 g of the title compound in a yield of 55 %.

H-NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) &:

8.35 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_4$ -H of the pyridine ring)

7.00 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_5$ -H of the pyridine ring)

Example 94

5 <Preparation of 3-cyano-6-(3-methylbenzoyloxy)-2-hydroxypyridine>

The general procedure of Example 81 was followed using 2.00 g of 3-cyano-2,6-dihydroxypyridine and 2.27 g of 3-methylbenzoyl chloride, thereby producing 2.16 g of the title compound in a yield of 58 %. NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ :

8.33 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_4$ -H of the pyridine ring)

6.94 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_5-H$  of the pyridine ring)

Example 95

20 <Preparation of 6-(2,4-dichlorobenzoyloxy)-2-hydroxypyridine>

The general procedure of Example 81 was followed using 3.00 g of 2,6-dihydroxypyridine hydrogen-chloride and 4.26 g of 2,4-dichlorobenzoyl chloride, thereby producing 4.49 g of the title compound in a

NMR (DMSO-
$$d_6$$
)  $\delta$ :

8.10 (1H, d, J = 9Hz, CO-Cl )

C1

C1

T.90-7.58 (3H, m, CO-Cl and C<sub>4</sub>-H of the

## pyridine ring)

6.78 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_5-H$  of the pyridine ring)

6.64 (1H, d, J = 8Hz,  $C_3$ -H of the pyridine ring)

10 Example 96

<Preparation of 2,6-dihydroxy-3-chloropyridine</pre> (compound of the formula (1) wherein  $R^1 = R^2 = H$ ,  $R^3 = C1, R^4 = OH) >$ 

To 30 ml of carbon tetrachloride were added 15 1.46 g of 2,6-dibenzyloxypyridine and 1.45 g of potassium carbonate. Thereto was added dropwise a solution of 0.4 ml of surfuryl chloride in 10 ml of carbon tetrachloride at room temperature over a period of 2 After addition, the mixture was stirred for 1

hour and the reaction mixture was filtered. filtrate was concentrated and the concentrate was subjected to silica gel column chromatography using n-hexane and benzene (7 : 1) as an eluent, affording 1.2 g of a colorless oil in a yield of 74 %.

### Elementary analysis

		C	H	N
Calcd.	(%) ·	70.05	4.95	4.30
Found	(%)	70.02	4.82	4.25

5 A 6.5 g portion of 2,6-dibenzyloxy-3-chloropyridine thus obtained was dissolved in 130 ml of ethanol. To the solution was added 429 mg of 5 % palladium carbon. The mixture was subjected to catalytic reduction at atmospheric pressure. 10 reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to obtain red crystals which were recrystallized from methanol-ethyl acetate, affording 410 mg of the title compound as pale green, pyramidal crystals in a yield of 14 %. M.p. 300°C or higher 15 (decomposition). (The compound changed its color at or above 220°C and was blackened at or above 250°C.)

# Pharmacological Test I

Sarcoma-180 subcultured as ascites in ICR mice was diluted with a physiological saline solution 20 and subcutaneously transplanted into the backs of ICR mice in two groups (i.e. one group to be applied with a medicinal preparation and the other (control group) not to be applied therewith) in an amount of  $2 \times 10^7$ ascites cells each. A medicinal preparation suspended in a 5 % solution of gum arabic was orally administered to each of mice once a day for 7 consecutive days from 24 hours after the transplantation.

The solid tumor was extirpated from under the dorsal skin of mice on the 10th day after the trans
5 plantation to measure the weight of the tumor. There was determined the ratio (T/C) of the weight of tumor (T) cut out from the group of mice applied with the preparation to the weight of tumor (C) from the group of mice not applied therewith. The 50 % tumor inhibition dose (ED<sub>50</sub> value) in which T/C is 0.5 was found from the dose-response curve of dosage and the ratio (T/C).

15

20

A table below shows the ED<sub>50</sub> values obtained by using, as test drugs, antitumor agents in single dosages, or in combination with 2,4-dihydroxypyridine (shown as 2,4-DHP in the table) for comparison in a ratio by mole of 1:1, or in mixture with each of compounds of this invention, i.e. active ingredients capable of increasing the antitumor activity according to this invention (pyridine derivatives of the formula (1)) in a ratio by mole of 1:1. In the table below, the antitumor agents and the active ingredients of this invention are indicated with the following abbreviations and symbols.

### Antitumor agents

5-FU: 5-fluorouracil

15 FT-207: 1-(2-tetrahydrofuryl-5-fluorouracil)

HCFU: 1-n-hexylcarbamoyl-5-fluorouridine

5-DFUR: 5'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

FUdR: 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

OFU: 1-ethoxymethyl-5-fluorouracil

20 TK-117: 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3-(3,4-methylenedioxy-benzoyl) uridine

FUR: 5-fluorouridine

FF-707: 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3',5'-bis-0-(4-methoxy-phenoxycarbonyl)-3-(n-propoxybenzoyl)uridine

25 Anti-T-1: 2'-deoxy-3'-O-benzyl-5-fluorouridine

Anti-T-2: 5'-0-acetyl-3'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine

Anti-T-3: 2'-deoxy-3'-0-benzyl-3-benzoyl-5-fluorouridine

5 Anti-T-4: 2'-deoxy-3'-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-5-fluorouridine

## Compounds of this invention

Compound-1: 2,4-dihydroxy-5-chloropyridine

Compound-2: 2,6-dihydroxy-3-chloropyridine

10 Compound-3: 2,4-dihydroxy-5-bromopyridine

Compound-4: 2,4-dihydroxy-5-methylpyridine

Compound-5: 2,6-dihydroxy-3-cyanopyridine

Compound-6: 2,6-dihydroxy-3-nitropyridine

Compound-7: 2,6-dihydroxypyridine

15 Compound-8: 2,4-dihydroxy-5-carboxypyridine

Compound-9: 2,4-dihydroxy-5-ethoxycarbonylpyridine

Compound-10: 2,4-dihydroxy-3,5-dichloropyridine

Compound-11: 2,4-dihydroxy-3,5-dibromopyridine

Compound-12: 2,4-dihydroxy-3-chloropyridine

20 Compound-13: 2,4-dihydroxy-3-bromopyridine

Compound-14: 2,4-dihydroxy-3-methylpyridine

Compound-15: 2,4-dihydroxy-3-aminopyridine

Compound-16: 2,6-dihydroxy-3-carbamoylpyridine

Compound-17: 2,4,6-trihydroxypyridine

25 Compound-18: 5-chloro-4-octadecanoyloxy-2-pyridone

Compound-19: 2,4-dibenzoyloxypyridine

Compound-20: 6-benzoyloxy-2-pyridone

Compound-21: 2-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-4-hydroxypyridine

Compound-22: 5-chloro-4-(2-methylbenzoyloxy)-2-

5 pyridone

Compound-23: 4-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone

Compound-24: 2,4-bis(4-ethoxybenzoyloxy)pyridine

Compound-25: 5-chloro-1,2-dihydro-4-hydroxy-2-

oxo-1-(2-tetrahydrofuranyl)pyridine

10 Compound-26: 5-chloro-1,2-dihydro-4-hydroxy-2-

oxo-1-methoxymethylpyridine

Compound-27: 1,2-dihydro-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-(2-

tetrahydrofuranyl)pyridine

Compound-28: 6-benzoyloxy-3-cyano-2-hydroxypyridine

15 Compound-29: 3-cyano-6-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoy1)-

2-hydroxypyridine

Compound-30: 3-cyano-6-(2-furoyloxy)-2-hydroxypyridine

Compound-31: 3-cyano-6-(3,4-dichlorobenzoyloxy)-2-

hydroxypyridine

20 Compound-32: 6-benzoyloxy-2-(4-bromobenzoyloxy)-3-

cyanopyridine

Antitumor agent	Compound of this invention	ED <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)
5 <b>-</b> FU	-	25
H	Compound 1	7
n	Compound 2	10
n	Compound 18	8
n	Compound 19	7
Ħ	Compound 20	5
FT-207	_	110
î	Compound 1	8
Ħ	Compound 2	8
t1	Compound 3	6
<b>n</b>	Compound 4	7

Antitumor agent	Compound of this invention	ED <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)
FT-207	Compound 5	8
π	Compound 6	8
n	Compound 7	10
Ħ	Compound 8	45
tt	Compound 9	50
n	Compound 10	45
tt	Compound 11	45
TF	Compound 12	40
Ħ	Compound 13	65
n	Compound 14	60
. •	Compound 15	65
11	Compound 16	65

Antitumor agent	Compound of this invention	ED <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)
FT-207	Compound 17	75
π	Compound 20	4
Ħ	Compound 21	6
TK-117	_	25
. 17	Compound 1	12
17	Compound 2	12
нсги	-	70
Ħ	Compound 1	15
tt	Compound 2	25
n	Compound 22	10
<b>n</b> .	Compound 21	8
	1	l

Antitumor agent	Compound of this invention	ED <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)
5'-DFUR	-	90
11	Compound 1	7
п	Compound 2	7
н	Compound 3	8
n	Compound 23	5
n	Compound 24	7
FUdR	••	23
Ħ	Compound 1	10
m	Compound 22	5
n	Compound 20	2
OFU	_	180
n .:	Compound 2	25

Antitumor agent	Compound of this invention	ED <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)
FF-707	-	20
11	Compound 1	12
FUR	Compound 1	7
Anti-T-1	-	8
п	Compound 1	. 5
Ħ	Compound 2	0.5
η	Compound 3	4
. п	Compound 4	2
н	Compound 25	5
n	Compound 19	3
Ħ	Compound 26	4
н	Compound 27	4

Antitumor agent	Compound of this invention	ED <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)
Anti-T-1	Compound 28	3.5
11	Compound 29	2.5
, <b>11</b>	Compound 30	2.5
11	Compound 31	2
n	Compound 32	2
Anti-T-2		5
it	Compound 1	3
<b>n</b> .	Compound 25	3
n	Compound 27	4
Anti-T-3	-	3
tī	Compound 1	2
Anti-T-4	<u>-</u>	1

Antitumor agent	Compound of this invention	ED <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)
Anti-T-4	Compound 27	0.6

5.

10

		ED <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)
FT-207	2,4-DHP (comparison)	36
OFU	n	80
5'-DFUR	. 11	25
FUdR	Ħ	13

The results obtained above show that when incorporated in an antitumor agent, the pyridine

15 derivative of this invention can increase the antitumor activity of the agent in a marked degree.

### Pharmacological Test II (acute toxicity)

3'-O-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine and
3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-acetyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine were
each orally administered to 5-week-old ICR male mice (8
mice in each group) to check the mice for the symptoms,
change of body weight and mortality by observing the
mice for 14 consecutive days after the administration
of the compounds. The LD<sub>50</sub> value was determined from
the mortality by the Litchfield-Wilcoxon method with
the results shown below in Table 2.

#### Table 2

	Test Compound	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)
	3'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine	Over 1000
15	3'-0-benzyl-5'-0-acetyl- 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine	Over 1000

## Pharmacological Test III (acute toxicity)

2,6-dihydroxy-3-cyanopyridine was intravenously administered to 5-week-old ICR male mice (8 mice in
20 each group) to check the mice for the symptoms, change
of body weight and mortality by observing the mice for
14 consecutive days after the administration of the
compounds. The LD<sub>50</sub> value as determined from the
mortality by the Litchfield-Wilcoxon method was 315
25 mg/kg.

	Preparation Example 1	•	
	2,6-Dihydroxy-3-chloropyridine	20	mg
	2'-Deoxy-3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-acetyl- 5-fluorouridine	50	mg
5	Lactose	110	mg
	Crystalline cellulose	67	mg
	Magnesium stearate	3	mg
	Capsules (250 mg each) were	prepared	which
	had the foregoing composition.		
10			
	Preparation Example 2		
	2,6-Dihydroxy-3-chloropyridine	10	mg
	2'-Deoxy-3'-O-benzyl-5-fluorouridine	20	mg
	Lactose	107	mg
15	Crystalline cellulose	60	mg
	Magnesium stearate	3	mg
	Capsules (200 mg each) were	prepared	which
	had the foregoing composition.		
20	•		
	Preparation Example 3		
	2,6-Dihydroxy-3-chloropyridine	10	mg
	5-Fluorouracil	10	mg
	Lactose	180	mg
25	Corn starch	290	mg

Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose

10 mg

Granules (500 mg each wrapper) were prepared which had the foregoing composition.

5

## Preparation Example 4

	2,6-Dihydroxy-3-chloropyridine	20	mg
	2'-Deoxy-3'-O-benzyl-5'-O-acetyl- 5-fluorouridine	10	mg
10	Macrogol 300	500	mg
	Distilled water for injection	Suitable	amount

Injection solutions (5 ml each ampoule) were prepared which had the foregoing composition.

# 15 Preparation Example 5

	2,6-Dihydroxy-3-chloropyridine	10 g
	5-Fluorouracil	10 g
	Lactose	10 g
	Corn starch	24 g
20	Crystalline cellulose	25 g
	Methyl cellulose	1.5 g
	Magnesium stearate	1 g

2,6-Dihydroxy-3-chloropyridine, 5-fluoro-

25 uracil, lactose, corn starch and crystalline cellulose

were thoroughly mixed and the mixture was granulated with a 5 % aqueous solution of methyl cellulose. The granulate was carefully dried while passed through a 200-mesh screen. The dried granulate was passed through a 200-mesh screen and mixed with magnesium stearate. The mixture was pressed into tablets, preparing one thousand tablets for oral administration.

#### CLAIMS:

1. A composition for increasing the anti-cancer activity of an anti-cancer compound selected from among 5-fluorouracil and a compound capable of producing 5-fluorouracil in vivo, the composition comprising an effective amount of a pyridine derivative represented by the formula

wherein  $R^1$  is hydroxy or acyloxy,  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  are each hydrogen, halogen, amino, carboxyl, carbamoyl, cyano, nitro, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl or lower alkoxycarbonyl,  $R^3$  and  $R^5$  are each hydrogen, hydroxy or acyloxy; when at least one of  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^5$  is hydroxy, the structure of 1- position on the pyridine ring can be N due to the

keto-enol tautomerism, said hydrogen attached to nitrogen being optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, tetrahydro-furanyl, tetrahydropyranyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, phthalidyl, carbamoyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl-carbamoyl, phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, phenyl-carbamoyl which may have a substituent on the phenyl

ring, lower alkylcarbamoyl, carboxy-lower alkylcarbamoyl, lower alkylthio-lower alkyl and lower alkenyl, provided that the compound having the following formula is excluded,

wherein a is hydrogen, lower alkyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, lower alkyl-carbamoyl, lower alkylthio-lower alkyl or lower alkenyl.

2. A composition as defined in claim 1 wherein said acyloxy group shown by the R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> represents acyloxy group, the acyl moiety of which is alkanoyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with phenyl-lower alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkylcarbamoyl, phenyl or phenoxy; arylcarbonyl group which may be optionally substituted with lower alkylenedioxy or with 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, nitro, phenyl-lower alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, hydroxy, guanidyl, phenyl-lower alkoxy and amino optionally substituted with lower alkyl; lower alkoxycarbonyl group; phenoxycarbonyl group; pyridylcarbonyl group; thienylcarbonyl group; or furanyl-carbonyl group.

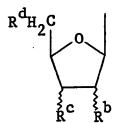
- 3. A composition as defined in claims 1 and 2 wherein said  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and  $\mathbb{R}^5$  are not hydrogen at the same time and one of said  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and  $\mathbb{R}^4$  is hydrogen and the other is halogen, amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, cyano, nitro, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl or lower-alkoxycarbonyl.
- 4. A composition as defined in claim 3 in which one of said  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  is hydrogen and the other is halogen or cyano.
- 5. A composition as defined in claim 3 in which said  $R^1$  is hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkanoyloxy, benzoyloxy, furoyloxy or thenoyloxy; said  $R^3$  and  $R^5$  are each hydrogen, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkanoyloxy, benzoyloxy or furoyloxy, provided that when at least one of  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^5$  is hydroxy, the structure of 1-position on the pyridine ring can be N; and one of said  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  is hydrogen

and the other is halogen or cyano.

6. A composition as defined in claim 3 in which said  $R^1$  is hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkanoyloxy, benzoyloxy, furoyloxy or thenoyloxy;  $R^3$  and  $R^5$  are each hydrogen, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkanoyloxy, benzoyloxy or furoyloxy, provided that when at least one of  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^5$  is hydroxy, the nitrogen atom of 1-position on the pyridine ring has tetrahydrofuranyl as a substituent; and one of said  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  is hydrogen and the other is halogen or cyano.

- 7. A compsotion as defined in claim 4 in which said pyridine derivative is a compound selected from the group consisting of 4-acetoxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone,
  4-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone, 5-chloro-4-(2-furoyloxy)-2-pyridone, 2-acetoxy-5-chloro-4-hydroxypyridine,
  2-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-4-hydroxypyridine, 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-1-(2-tetrahydrofurany1)-2-pyridone, 4-benzoyloxy-3-chloro-1-(2-tetrahydrofurany1)-2-pyridone, 4-benzoyloxy-2-pyridone, 5-chloro-2,4-diacetoxypyridine, 6-benzoyloxy-3-cyano-2-hydroxypyridine, 3-cyano-6-(2-furoyloxy)-2-hydroxypyridine, 3-cyano-2-hydroxy-6-(2-thenoyloxy)-pyridine and 6-benzoyloxy-3-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine.
- 8. A composition as defined in claim 7, in which said pyridine derivative is a compound selected from the group consisting of 6-benzoyloxy-3-cyano-2-hydroxypyridine, 6-benzoyloxy-3-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine, 4-acetoxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone and 4-benzoyloxy-5-chloro-2-pyridone.
- 9. A composition as defined in claim 1 in which said anti-cancer compound is at least one selected from the group consisting of
  - a) 5-fluorouracil compound having the formula

wherein Ra and Ra' are each the same or different and represent hydrogen, phthalidyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, lower alkylcarbamoyl, lower alkoxylower alkyl, phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, acyl or a group



wherein R<sup>b</sup>, R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> are each the same or different and represent hydrogen, hydroxy, phenyl-lower alkoxy, phenyl-lower alkoxy, lower alkanoyloxy, or aroyloxy or aryloxycarbonyloxy which may have on the phenyl ring 1 to 3 substituents selected from among lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, nitro and halogen; when R<sup>b</sup> and R<sup>c</sup> are hydroxy group at the same time, they may be combined together through alkylidene or arylidene group to form alkylidenedioxy or arylidenedioxy group; when R<sup>b</sup> is hydrogen, R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> must not be such that one of them is phenyl-lower alkoxy while the other is hydroxy, lower alkanoyloxy or aroyloxy;

b) a compound of the formula

wherein  $Q^1$  is lower alkoxycarbonyl and  $Q^2$  is lower alkoxy or group -0-N=CH; and

c) 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine compound having the formula of

$$\mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{f}_0}$$
 $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{f}_0}$ 
 $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{f}_0}$ 
 $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{f}_0}$ 
 $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{f}_0}$ 
 $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{f}_0}$ 
 $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{f}_0}$ 

wherein one of R<sup>e</sup> and R<sup>f</sup> represents phenyl-lower alkyl group optionally having a substituent selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halogen, carboxy, lower alkoxycarbonyl and di(lower alkyl)amino on the phenyl ring, phenyl-lower alkyl group substituted with lower alkylenedioxy or phenyl on the phenyl ring, phenyl-lower alkenyl or naphthyl-lower alkyl group, and the other of R<sup>e</sup> and R<sup>f</sup> represents hydrogen or acyl, R<sup>g</sup> represents hydrogen, acyl or tetrahydrofuranyl.

10. A composition as defined in claim 9 in which said anti-cancer compound is 5-fluorouracil compound having the formula (2-a) or a compound having a formula (2-b).

11. A composition as defined in claim 10 in which the R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>a'</sup> of the 5-fluorouracil compounds having the formula (2-a) are each acyl group selected from the group consisting of alkanoyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with phenyllower alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkylcarbamoyl, phenyl or phenoxy; arylcarbonyl group which may be optionally substituted with lower alkylenedioxy or with 1 to 3 substituted with lower alkylenedioxy or with 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, nitro, phenyl-lower alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, hydroxy, guanidyl, phenyl-lower alkoxy and amino optionally substituted with lower alkyl; lower alkoxycarbonyl group; phenoxycarbonyl group; pyridylcarbonyl group; thienylcarbonyl group; and furanylcarbonyl group.

12. A composition as defined in claim 10, in which said 5-fluorouracil compound having formula (2-a) or a compound having a formula (2-b) is one selected from the group consisting of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU), 1-(2-tetrahydrofuranyl)-5-fluorouracil (FT-207), 1-hexyl-carbamoyl-5-fluorouracil (HCFU), 1-ethoxymethyl-5-fluorouracil (OFU), 5-fluorouridine (FUR), 5'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine (5'DFUR), 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3-(3,4-methylenedioxybenzoyl)uridine (TK-117), 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-3',5'-bis-0-(4-methoxyphenoxycarbonyl)-3-(n-

propoxybenzoyl)uridine (FF-707), ethyl(±)-6-t-butoxy-5-fluoro-2,4-dioxohexahydropyrimidine-γ-5-carboxylate (TAC-278), l-phthalidyl-5-fluorouracil, 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine (FUDR), ethyl 5-fluoro-6-(e)-(2-furfurylidene-aminoxy)-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-2,4-dioxopyrimidine-5-carboxylate and ethyl 5-fluoro-6-(z)-(2-furfurylidene-aminoxy)-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-2,4-dioxopyrimidine-5-carboxylate.

- 13. A composition as defined in claim 12 in which said 5-fluorouracil compound is one selected from the group consisting of 5-fluorouracil, 1-(2-tetrahydro-furany1)-5-fluorouracil, 1-phthalidy1-5-fluorouracil, 5'-deoxy-5-fluorouracil, 5-fluorouridine, 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine and 1-n-hexylcarbamoy1-5-fluorouracil.
- 14. A composition as defined in claim 9 in which said anti-cancer compound is a 2'-deoxy-5-fluoro-uridine compound having the formula (3).
- which said  $R^e$ ,  $R^f$  and  $R^g$  of the 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine compound are each acyl group selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted  $C_{1-20}$  alkanoyl group, substituted or unsubstituted aryl-carbonyl group, 5- or 6- membered unsaturated hetero ring- carbonyl group having nitrogen, sulfur or oxygen atom as the hetero atom, carbonic acid ester residue, substituted or unsubstituted

cycloalkyl carbonyl group, lower alkenyl carbonyl group and lower alkynyl carbonyl group.

- 16. A composition as defined in claim 15 in which said 2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine compound is 3'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine, 3-benzoyl-3'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine, 5'-0-acetyl-3'-0-benzyl-2'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine or 2'-deoxy-3'-0-(4-chlorobenzyl)-5-fluorouridine.
- 17. A composition as defined in claim 1 which is administered in the form of a single preparation and comprises an effective amount of said pyridine derivative and a pharmaceutically effective amount of said anticancer compound.
- 18. A composition as defined in claim 1 which is administered in the form of two preparations for separate doses, one comprising an effective amount of said pyridine derivative and the other comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of said anti-cancer compound.
- 19. A composition as defined in claim 1 in which said pyridine derivative is used in an amount of about 0.1 to about 10 moles per mole of the anti-cancer compound.
- 20. A composition as defined in claim 9 in which said amount of the pyridine compound is in the